New-York Daily Times.

TAMMANY HALL GALVANIZED.

TREMENDOUS RALLY OF

Place-holding Softs, Place-hunting Softs, Liquor-selling Softs, Liquor-drinking Softs, Hard-headed Softs, Soft-headed Softs, and every other Sort of Softs.

Sanguinary Cannonade against a Reporter in the Park.

ADDRESS BY EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Music, Enthusiasm, Artillery and Appliances.

A Meeting of the Soft-Shell Democracy was held last (Friday) night at Tammany Hall, at which ex-Governor Seymour, in compliance with an invitation from the Democratic Republican General Committee, delivered an elaborate and very effective address. The attendance was very large—numbering probably two thousand—and the enthusiasm unbounded. The material of the audience was distinguished by its strictly pay-roll, dry-goods, and fat large appearance—a fine representation of Custom-house Southerners. A band was engaged, and discoursed from the balcony a number of patriotic airs, which, when the enlarged their own intellects and improved their own characters, while they influenced and benefited others. But when the law gives them power over their fellow men, poor human nature shows its natural weakness. Pride and passion are aroused and provoke resistance where persuasion has heretofore prevailed. I do not mean to urge against this measure that it was unwisely advocated or indiscreet friends, but that its tendency is to arouse bad passions in the breasts of men who have heretofore been friends, and to alienate them in a degree which it gives them to the convenience and notions of others, arouses a malicious spirit on the one hand and calls forth resistance on the other. Opposition to the enforcement of the law has been excited by denunciations from the pulpit and the press, of course and public officers who have assisted it a violation of constitutional right. It is absurd to demand obedience to the acts of our Legislature while vilifying and libeling other departments of the same political organization, of more authority and of higher respectability. This has been the bad example which has caught disobedience to the laws of the land.

ITS EFFECT IN INFLAMING THE PASSIONS OF GOOD MEN.

What are the effects on the minds of good men when excited by the idea of coercion? They become inflamed with passion and indulge in the most reckless assertions against character; the most foul imputations against motives; the most flippant denunciations of judicial officers. These passions have been exhibited even from the pulpit, and teachers of meek and charitable religion adopt the very language of the enemies of its author when denouncing men as wine-bibbers and friends of publicans and sinners. It is hard to be love when listening to their invectives that they are servants of him who was thus reviled because his professions of every-day life were which overturn the established order, and on the broadest of their place, the principles which purify the heart and motive.

The first draft of power under this law has intoxicated many of its supporters. Clergymen who are ignorant of its constitutional law, denounce Destiny Lucas, Mosses Bliss, Gaseon Weed and other men of more tried integrity than themselves, as perverted who have sold their legal opinions to meet the wants of parties, and they who explain the gospel for a salary, denounce others for expounding the law for the same. Exceptions, of course, apply to a large part of the distrustful. The cause of religion is constantly injured when clergymen flippantly denounce and declare opinions upon subjects about which they are known to be ignorant.

The legal questions involved in this act are of small account in the estimation of a clerical editor, who publishes the following sentiment:

"The People and the Parliament are questions of comparatively little moment and determinable and must be guilty of manifest treason and yet all agree that the former should be shot. The rulers become judge and jury and executioner, and this by authority of both statute and law."

Again, he says:

"What right have we to talk of constitutionality or unconstitutionality? Can we not say this plainly? Is not the first and best possible consequence whether the Maine Law is constitutional or not, 'We know it is in accordance with the Word of God, and that is enough?'"

This is said by one who claims to teach the religion of Him at whose command the vessels were blunted into swords, who when impressive and searching information as the solemnities of the Last Supper to take the cup in remembrance of Him. In reverence for all classes of Christians. This clergyman has probably heretofore been a man of peace, but his natural combativeness, his bitter denunciations of his divine Master with weakness and zeal, and his abilities have placed him at the head of an influential journal. What fitted him noted with vindictive and malignant passions? What drives him to the verge of blasphemy, almost to justify the shedding of his brother's blood? The law which caused his mind away from the principles and precepts of the religion he professes, to contentions of hatred and violence. The senate, giving this power over his fellow man, the minority's poor wretches the love or power hurling in all men's hearts, and the evil spirit springs into full force and activity. This example is but its parallel in every community, and it is daily seen in the pervert of the Temperance by making its advocates repulsively odious. Another man, eminent for his personal virtues, his brilliant eloquence and his kind but mistaken philanthropy, takes similar views, and declares that inebriating liquors are like vipers which may be destroyed wherever found, and that the Constitution has nothing to do with the matter. The power which this law gives, does more than intoxicate. One man cries for blood, and another sees fire corporate calling their loathsome odes upon the supernatural altar, infusing their venom into the hearts of others, and rendering sanctified the memories of the Last Supper. This is the very delirium tremens of fanaticism, which has ever been fatal to temperance, religion and liberty.

Let the advocates of Temperance see what spirit this amendment has evoked. Is this the day of triumph for their cause? Persuasion requires virtue, ability and sincerity.

IT MAKES MEN VINDICTIVE.

Coercive laws are best enforced by the violent, vindictive and base. Hence those are now taking the lead. They even show a malignant hostility to those who have labored long and sacrificed much for the objects they endeavor to enforce, and when Mr. DRAYTON, the other officers and most earnest solicitations to induce him to sign the bill of 1854, conceded that I believed in the objections I urged—objections since admitted to be valid by the action of the advocates and by judicial tribunals—this example of courtesy and trust was denounced as treason by men of equivocal habits and equivocal characters. Those who engage in philanthropic efforts are apt to feel that they are the owners in fee of the virtues they particularly affect; and that they have a right to stigmatize all as enemies to their cause who do not follow their peculiar rules of action in all that relates to their adopted virtue.

REASONING OF THE LAW.

The reasoning urged by the advocates of this statute is this: Intemperance is an evil. It is the duty of Government to suppress all evils; therefore coercive laws are right. The evil is considered, and those who feel its magnitude, earnest souls will not consent to any measures which increase it. But we must not stop with deploring these evils in glowing and exciting terms. The great question is this: Is coercion a right and efficient remedy? This question is usually overlooked in order to reach the fundamentary conclusion. The remedy is either a new one, or one which has been before tried. In either event, its advocates are heavy in vilifying those who caution its efficacy. The arguments upon which it is founded, have caused most of the political, social and religious perils which govern mankind. Power when held by many, or many, seems to say that what they deem heresy, or infidelity, or dangerous modes of thinking freely, are evils, and that it is the duty of a State to suppress vice, and therefore they may punish the sale of anything as well as freedom of drinking. In all these cases, the real question is overlooked. What are the right remedies?

THE LAW INCREASES THE EVIL.

The bad effects of this Law upon its advocates have been seen. Another objection is, that it creates a spirit of resistance which increases the evil it claims to root out. This fact is shown by the experience of different nations at different periods of the world's history. The intemperance of particular nations has been confirmed by efforts to suppress their consumption by force. The dreaded ANDRATH punished smoking by death, and the Turk has done little else than smoke ever since. The use of opium is proscribed in China, and has thus been made their peculiar national vice. An able official document shows that Chinese legislation on the subject has caused the most startling mischiefs. King JAMES' "Counterblast" gave a new impulse to the plantations of Virginia, and the Maine Law has demonstrated the use of intoxicating liquors throughout New-England, and has created a "pocket institution." The constant changes in the law of Maine itself give record evidence of the failure of the effort. *New provisions and restraints are added* year after year, and it is confidently claimed that each will perfect the scheme, as the dreamer of a perpetual *motion fancies another screw or another pulley will* perfect his mechanism. The object will not thus be gained, and in a little time the accumulated *tide of objections* and evils will sweep away the barriers of Prohibition, and the public will again turn their attention *to rightful remedies.*

PERSUASION THE TRUE PRINCIPLE.

*The vital principle of the Christian religion is per*suasion, in opposition to restraints. It made Temperance and all other virtues something positive. It aims to make men unwilling, not unable to do wrong. It educates alike the feelings and the understanding, the *heart and the head. All experience shows that* mere restraints from vice do not reform. Our prisons are the examples of the perfect system of restraint. Their inmates for long series of years are entirely prevented from indulging in intemperance or any kindred evil. They lead lives of perfect regularity, industry and propriety, because they are compelled to do so. Yet few are reformed by this. Our instincts teach us that forced propriety of conduct gives no assurance of future virtue; on the contrary, the fact that they have been subjected to it, by a State and communities regarded as evidence of depravity.

The very condition of restraint is found to be a positive obstacle in the way of the influences of religious education, when brought to bear upon the inmates of our prisons. Are the advocates of the Temperance law willing to place themselves upon the footing which they strive to place others? Will they give up their convictions of duty and propriety—surrender every positive virtue, and become Temperance men merely because they cannot drink? They will shrink from the application of a principle to themselves which they try to apply to others. They know that virtues wither and die out under such systems. The law has and does lead away from a right remedy to a wrong. I know that it is difficult to draw the line where persuasion should end and coercion begin. This has ever been the problem which has ever embarrassed legislators; but this we do know, that the progress of civilization, morality and virtue has ever been marked by the extension of the education and religion and the contraction of coercion laws.

We object, then, to this law, because it demoralizes Temperance men, making them vindictive and violent; because it arouses a spirit of resistance, increasing the evils of intemperance; because it is a step backwards in civilization, substituting restraints for education.

All admit that it is better to be temperate from choice, from thought and conviction than from coercion. Who doubts that persuasion will win more than force?

THE OBJECTION TO THE VIEW.

But, it is said in a triumphant tone, if the Law will increase intemperance, why do the sellers of intoxicating liquors object to it? Leaving out of view difference of opinion with regard to the propriety of their use as drink, this very law concedes their necessity for mechanical, medical and sacred uses—but while it recognizes the legality and necessity of their manufacture and sale, it strives to make both odious, dangerous and degrading; and this is generally resisted by men whose objects are higher than mere gain, and who do not wish to see a business pursuit *of conceded* necessity forced into the hands of those indifferent to their right or to public sentiment.

I do not assail the motives of its advocates, but good motives do not prevent the evil results of false principles. A good motive (to save men's souls) originated the Slave trade. The same good motive kindled the fires of the Inquisition. Good motives and wrong principles have lain at the root of almost every evil which has oppressed and afflicted mankind.

It is gratifying that the great body of the Clergy reject this union with the State. They continue to put their faith in the Christian and not in the Legislative dispensation. Their less sagacious brethren will soon find where their infidel alliances will lead them.

THE KNOW-NOTHING MOVEMENT—APPREHENSIONS OF THE POPE.

We have another phase of this principle of interference. Not a few of those who wish to have an inquisition in each neighborhood, are apprehensive the Pope of Rome four thousand miles away, will destroy our liberties. They say that the emigrants of the last twenty years are pests and paupers, and those of the present are criminals and paupers. They thank God for guiding the first pilgrims over the dangers of the great deep, and protecting them in their wars and slavery, and condemn Government because it allows the pilgrims of this century to land upon our shores, and demand they should be sent because they are in poverty and want. The substance of their creed is, that relief of the suffering and wants of others is an unjust diminution of the means of their own enjoyment. They preach pure selfishness, or of personal advantage, which led the early colonists to the shores of this Continent, continues to draw hither the inhabitants of the Old World. *No one denounces the early emigration because there* were criminals, mingled among the good and wise.

The Know-Nothing idea that men will make better citizens if deprived of political privileges, is most undemocratic; that religious sentiments should be *persecuted and denounced, is most un-American;* and that homes should be denied to the poor and oppressed *in our abundant unoccupied public domain, is most un*charitable and unchristian.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

This disposition to interfere with the actions of one class and the right of conscience of another, does not confine itself to local affairs. It crosses the line to control the political freedom of far removed States and communities.

At this time, a party powerful in numbers, resources and talents, in opposition to the warnings and entreaties of the patriot whom the American people love and reverence, have entered into the pending political contest, with the determination of arraying one section of our common country against another. Its presses constantly urge upon the public attention everything of past, present, or fancied occurrence which is calculated to excite the prejudices or to arouse the passions of the North against the South. Blind to the pages of history and deaf to the admonitions of the wise and good, heedless of scenes of suffering, blood and carnage, which national passions and prejudices are producing in Europe; unthankful for the progress, happiness and peace of our land, men of narrow prejudices or of selfish ambition, wish to reduce the boundaries of our great country down to the dimensions of their limited views or personal schemes. This treasonable conduct is called a necessary measure of defence against the aggressive power of the South. When we trace out all its influences permeating every industrial pursuit, we are amazed at the madness and folly which seeks to divert it elsewhere, and ashamed of the bigotry and ignorance which prompts the effort. The charges of pauperism and criminality made against our foreign citizens are unjust. Their violations of law while they are not familiar with our institutions, and when placed under circumstances of great and novel temptations, are no more frequent than the commission of crime by those who have been born and reared in the conventional restraints of hundred and friends, in California, or on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, or the Caribbean seas.

Absurd efforts are made to trace all the virtues of the American character back to the early colonists; to find the germs of our institutions in their first acts after landing upon our shores, and thus to make a distinction between them and the modern emigrant. It is assumed that the former were models of virtue and wisdom, and that we got from them our ideas of civil and religious liberty. Nothing can be more fallacious. The Colony at Plymouth was a religious association, who wished to enjoy their own peculiar views, and to exclude all who did not agree with them. They made no pretensions to religious toleration. The early colonists were composed of good men and of the vicious and worthless. Of the forty-one men who came over in the *Mayflower*, within seven months after landing, two were punished for fighting a duel, and one for disorderly conduct, who was subsequently hung for murder. A contentious feeling was shown on ship-board among this handful of men, for it is given as a reason for forming a Government, that "observing some not well *affected to unity and concord, but gave some appear*ance of faction, it was thought good to combine together in one body, and to submit to such Government *and Governors as they should, by common consent,* agree to make and chuse." The same considerations of religious freedom

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SPEECHES OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THURSDAY.

Adoption of Platform and Ticket.

ACTION ON PROHIBITION.

A Fusion Effected with the Whigs.

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

BY-PLAY—THE CLOSE.

From our own Reporters.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

CLOSE OF WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—MR. JOHNSON RISES AND SITS DOWN AGAIN.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Erie, followed, in compliance with repeated calls. The gentleman who exhibited an emphatic desire to hear him speak soon became quite as earnest to see him sit down. He did sit down because his remarks were inaudible in the storm of disapproval which arose around him.

Mr. MARCUSE, of Seneca County, was the next who presented himself. He made an effective speech, and was listened with an increased audience, from the fact that the Whig Convention had adjourned for the night.

Calls for several gentlemen were made, and continued for some time until

SURPRISES.

Mr. MARTINDALE again came forward, and asked leave to read the address of the Massachusetts Republicans. The request was accorded to, and he was heard attentively. The address was received at its close with marked approval.

Mr. WALKER, of Washington County, spoke at some length on the aggressions of the South. He condemned in strong terms the Fugitive Slave Law and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and invoked the Republicans, party to everything, then hold, dear to put a stop for ever to the encroachments of Slavery.

MR. HYDE MAKES STRONG COMPARISONS.

Mr. HYDE, of Wayne County, after another Delegate had been called on, but refused, took the stand, and began by relating an occurrence that he had witnessed when, sailing down the Mississippi some years ago. An eagle, he said, was observed hovering over the banks for some time, until finally it descended, and at a swoop caught up something, which, on a careful inspection was found to be a wiley snake. In the while way a certain party had caught hold of a certain slimy man two or three years since, and set him in the Presidential chair. [Loud applause.] Ever since that period this party had been growing beastfully lean. In regard to another party, the Know-Nothings, they had held a Council at Binghamton, and in reference to the great question now at stake in the political agitation of the nation, their conclave reminded him of the priest and the Levite—they merely looked at the thing, but passed by the other way. [Laughter.] Mr. HYDE, after some closing observations, sat down amid loud and reiterated applause.

MR. VAN WAGENEN'S TRAVELS.

Mr. VAN WAGENEN, of Poughkeepsie, detailed the result of his observations in the course of a recent tour through Ohio and part of New-York. In the former the Republican party was on condition of success that they obtained no less than 100,000 majority. In one town, he had been informed that the only voters opposed to the Republicans were the Postmaster, his deputy and their uncle. [Laughter.] This opposition was of no consequence that he did not deem to worth the while to employ any laborious effort there. [Applause.] After a somewhat lengthened speech, Mr. VAN W. resumed his seat.

MR. ANTHONY'S RECOMMENDATION OF ANTI-REMADOVID CHAIRMAN.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rensselaer, on the part of Mr. VAN VECHTEN, introduced the platform, and said he knew that Mr. VAN VECHTEN felt unwilling to take the stand in order that he might be at liberty to propose a name which he felt sure would be received with universal favor. He might as well (Mr. VAN V.) in the audience. He and Mr. VAN VECHTEN had both been within the Know-Nothing Councils at Rochester! A short time ago they had a large meeting there, at which one of the speakers was Mr. HAMMOND. The theme of Mr. HAMMOND's address was one with which, to some extent, they had all been nobled, instructed and inspired. He spoke about demagogism. Now, there could be no question that Mr. H. felt the theme of which he said. He was thoroughly sincere. They all knew that he was not demagogue, and never had been. [Laughter.] and therefore were the more strongly affected. When he said that the Republican party had been created and was controlled by demagogues, they all felt the truth of what he said. [Renewed laughter.] They all acceded to the statement. Another of the speakers was DANIEL ULLMAN, and he also treated of demagogism. His remarks were peculiarly impressive. [Laughter.] They knew that he was no demagogue, of course. They knew that he had never sought office; that he had never employed questionable means to obtain office—though he failed—or his friends did—it was no matter which. They knew, all of them, that his nomination to office was the spontaneous feeling—the outbursting of the great noble heart—of the people of this great Empire State that desire to show their love for the man by placing him in that nomination. [Tremendous laughter.] A great Convention of the Know-Nothings had just been held, too, at Auburn. They nominated certain gentlemen for office—one, Mr. JOEL T. HEADLEY, and the other, Mr. CUMMINGS—neither of whom had ever been demagogues. By the way, one of those gentlemen had been a speaker at Rochester, and, strange to say, he spoke about demagogism. And it was on account, probably, of that speech that he had obtained the nomination at Auburn.

Mr. ANTHONY continued in a strain of the most effective irony to deal with the demagogic repudiations of the KNOW-NOTHINGS, amid excruciating laughter, and concluded by asking leave to introduce Mr. VAN VECHTEN.

Mr. VAN VECHTEN here made a brief whispered confabulation with Mr. VAN V., and renounced the platform. "I am very sorry, gentlemen," said he, "to say that Mr. VAN VECHTEN feels in the condition in which Mr. ULMANN found himself when making his speech at Rochester. Mr. ULMANN had scarcely spoken for five minutes when the audience were—(here the speaker made a backward movement with his hand, which excited loud laughter.) Gentlemen, Mr. ULMANN was *indisposed!*" [Loud and prolonged laughter.]

ADJOURNMENT.

The Chairman then announced that the Whig Convention had adjourned, and that the Committees would hardly be prepared to report to-night.

A Delegate moved an adjournment to 9 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) morning, which was carried unanimously, and the Convention broke up for the night.

SECOND DAY.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 27.

At 9½ o'clock this morning the Convention met, and was called to order by the Chairman.

HORACE GREELEY, on the part of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, came forward amid loud applause, and presented the following resolutions.

[We published the resolutions in yesterday's TIMES.]

The resolutions were received with frequent manifestations of approval—particularly that condemnatory of Know-Nothingism, which elicited a prolonged burst of applause and cheering. These, he said, were all the resolutions on which the Committee had agreed.

SYMPTOMS OF A CRISIS ON PROHIBITION.

Mr. STEBBINS, of Monroe, on the part of a minority of the Committee, presented himself, amid loud applause. There was one subject, he said, in regard to which there had not been a unanimity of sentiment. The Committee in passing upon the resolutions which he held in his hand stood—(cries of "No, no," and "9 to 7.") The majority of seven did not think that they would discharge the duty they owed to this Convention—to the country—if it, at least, which they represented, were not to a large portion of the resolutions without submitting their reasons for this Convention for their consideration and approval. In the form of a minority report. [Applause.] They reported simply in favor of maintaining the principle of Prohibition, leaving all laws, parts of laws, past or future, entirely out of the question, referring only to, and recommending as a sound principle, the principle of Prohibition. He submitted in behalf of the minority, therefore, the following:

Whereas, Certain Governments of politicians in their State have made a party issue upon the law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors thus creating an interposition from the General Government of that law, therefore

Resolved, That firmly believing the great principle of Prohibition to be right we will resist the attempt now being made to prevent a trial of the practical workings thereof in this State. [Vehement applause.]

Mr. STEBBINS continued—Mr. President, in s[u]bmitting this report, I desire to say this: The members of the Committee in the minority felt called upon to take this course, inasmuch as two of those which governed State issues must be overlooked; and, inasmuch as other political parties have rendered up this issue it was the more necessary to meet it in this way. [Loud applause.] It is the view the resolution is entrusted, and I submit further that as the subject was fully and forcibly discussed before the Committee last evening, and as it has been generally discussed in a friendly way, and fairly considered by the members of the Convention out of the Committee, I submit that to promote and encourage the harmony, the good feeling and unanimity of this Convention of the great Republican party that we are so form in this state, and which is destined to sweep from her every species of political organization that shall attempt to degrade her by advocating or maintaining, either directly or indirectly, principles which to man, conscious of a love of liberty and humanity, would avow—he would submit, he represented, for this reason, that the question be taken upon this proposition without any debate at all.

A VOICE—That's right. [Applause.]

Mr. S.—I have talked with gentlemen on both sides of the question, and I cannot see the use in discussing. [Loud cries of "question on."]

The Secretary moved that the resolution offered by him be added to the platform presented by Mr. GREELEY. [Applause.]

Mr. BLUNT hoped that before putting the question Mr. GREELEY might be permitted to state the views which governed the majority of the Committee in consenting to make prohibition no part of the platform. [Applause, with expressions of disapproval.]

Mr. JOHN JAY proceeded to lay before this body a resolution passed by the Convention of Republicans in Westchester County, instructing the delegates from the two Assembly Districts in that County as to their action on the subject under discussion.

A DELEGATE—If that be read the instructions to all the other delegates must be read also.

MANY VOICES—Certainly.

Mr. JAY, after demanding the obvious disinclination to hear him, kept his place in front of the platform, and persisted in his effort to obtain a hearing. The shouts by which his resolutions were hooted were mingled with calls for Mr. GREELEY.

MR. GREELEY FACES THE CRISIS.

Mr. GREELEY came forward, and was received with loud applause and cheers.

The State of New-York, he said, before the Convention had proceeded upon it, had before the Committee. There was a large majority against the adoption of the prohibitory resolution. [Cries of "No, no."] The Committee, however, was a large majority prepared to act with the Republicans on the platform as presented, who would differ with them upon the particular feature which the majority were desirous to insert. Now, would it be thought advisable or sound that majority right away from them? Certainly not. He thought it would be very unwise to do so, or to do anything which might lead to such a result. [Applause.] What he and the majority of that Committee proposed to do was exactly what the friends of Prohibition had always done; and always thought was the proper course for them to pursue. That was to go forward and vote for Prohibitory men. [Cries of "Where?"] Why, in the Republican party, which was pledged to Prohibition. Their friends in Massachusetts had just held a very large and very important Republican Convention, at which they had put forth their platform. The very issue now made in this State was made there. And How did they meet it? What did they do? They received, "We require no sectionality or opinion on other subjects of National or State policy." It struck him that that was fair. They made one grand and distinctive principle the only test, so that all Republicans might unite thereupon, irrespective of their opinions on other questions. That was what they wanted to do here—to have all Republicans united. There was on the Committee here a very respectable contingent of gentlemen opposed to the course proposed by the majority. They were willing to go for inserting a resolution to the Whig Convention which was now framed, in the same way to making that a party issue in the State; and if the resolution were passed here it could not pass them. And even if it were passed, would the Republicans thereby constitute the men who constituted the Temperance party of the State? By no means. Mr. DELEVAN who is at their head says: "We will adopt and support no candidates who are not practical and pledged teetotalers." In that case it could make no matter how strong a resolution they might pass. He trusted they would see the wisdom of leaving this question to go forward as it had always gone forward. Suppose FILLMORE, WILLKINSON were candidate for Canal Commissioner here as he was in Pennsylvania; would any Republican, and him if he were a practical teetotaler, or in favor of Prohibition? [Applause.] Now, for instance, he (Mr. G.) would not vote for him if he was not right on Prohibition although he would vote for able, honest and worthy Canal Commissioner, who did not go for Prohibition. For what reason should they make an issue of Prohibition, which would divide them, and send away the majority, and not bring in any votes? The County of Otsego, for instance, was entirely opposed to Prohibition, and he had no other idea but that that County would probably give them a Republican majority. Suppose a Prohibitory man were put on as candidate; and suppose a Democratic candidate was presented who, though Prohibitionist, he would vote for him if that question were involved, but he did not see why every Republican—every one opposed to Slavery—should not vote for the State ticket which was here presented, when they were not called upon to act on Prohibition, one way or another. Why then should they induce parties to vote against them on questions which they had not raised—which they did not wish to raise? Why then should they raise an issue that would act as a barrier in shutting out from them the sympathies or the strength of some twenty thousand voters? When the proper time arrived he should move to lay this minority resolution on the table. [Applause.]

Mr. STEBBINS was loudly called on, and was about to comply, when

The CHAIR, in order to give Mr. JAY a chance to read the Westchester resolution about Prohibition, said there were several delegations here who had instructions from their constituents on the Temperance or Maine law question, and it was considered proper to allow them to submit those instructions to the Convention.

The Convention very emphatically disapproved of the Chairman's suggestion by stamping, hallooing, and other remarkable indications of their indignation to hear Mr. JAY's Westchester resolution, or any other resolution of the sort. Amid the din, the voice of a Delegate was heard exclaiming, "There is not a Delegate in this Convention who has not been instructed on this question, either directly or indirectly."

Mr. JAY was not at all willing to yield. He said it seemed to him that it was proper for the Convention to hear the views of the several Counties on the subject.

Mr. IVES—Then you may make up your mind to remain here just till November.

Mr. STEBBINS—I would move you, sir, that this report of the minority be appended to that of the majority, and be a part of it.

Mr. GREELEY—You cannot make it a part of it. Besides, the report adopted is not the report of a majority. It is a report of the whole.

Mr. STEBBINS—Then I move that it be appended to it.

Loud calls for "STEBBINS" were heard, and finally drove Mr. JAY to his seat.

MR. STEBBINS REPLIES.

Mr. STEBBINS (who had remained standing) proceeded to address the Convention. I do not desire, he said, to make a speech, but I do desire to refer to the points raised by my very talented and very ingenuous friend, HORACE GREELEY. He (and he was, as the plan of action which we ought to follow, a resolution of the Republicans of Massachusetts in which the question of Prohibition was not mentioned, and in which the question of all Delegations was passed over and inserted in their platform, as not coming the whole of their ground, whilst that the general State issues of them all was agreed. It is inconsistent on the Republican party in New-York to act otherwise. If no other political party in the State had spoken on this subject, the Republicans might have given it the go-by; but when two other political parties hurl it in our faces—and we assemble here and take up all the other State issues, leaving this untouched, we do what amounts to a virtual repudiation of it. When the Know-Nothings at Binghamton refused to act upon it, their refusal was regarded as contemptible; as a repudiation; and so it would be with us. We must deal with it.—We must take it up.

A VOICE—It rests upon the Whig party; they cannot get from under it.

Mr. STEBBINS—It rests upon this, the People's party, and they cannot get from under it. Mr. GREELEY had argued that because some of the Temperance party would vote for no candidates but pledged teetotalers, therefore there would be no use in adopting this resolution. That did not follow, however. The Temperance party were not so unreasonable. What they declared as Prohibitory men throughout the State, was to prevent the very calamity which HORACE GREELEY's policy, if pursued, would inevitably produce. All they asked was simply this, that in fixing on the ticket with men who would be connected with the law they should put it such men as were favorable to the principle of Prohibition. H. C. DELAVAN, it should be remembered, was not the State Temperance Society of New-York. [Applause.] Although being at the head of it, unfortunately, gave room for the belief that he represented its sentiments and wishes. It was thus said here to damn a new party, and in order to form it they must rely on the Prohibitory men joining it. The Temperance men would sometimes fully see fair, and all they asked was this little petition. He wanted the thing to get a fair chance. He wanted that it should have an honest trial. All they asked was simply that they worked other parties away from meddling with it, telling them, "Keep your hands off till the thing be fairly tried." [Loud applause.]—till the Country had decided it. Let the principle be tested by the Country and experience, and the Temperance party would abide by the result. They did not ask the enforcement of any law. And was that unreasonable? Not at all. He wanted to say a word, in conclusion, to Prohibitory men. Two of the political parties of the State had thrown their whole weight against Prohibition. Seven legislatures had given opinions against it. If, then, there was not a body of men in New-York who could be found to assert the soundness of the principle, how could any body hope to uphold it? Unless this Republican Convention should say to the State of New-York, as a State party, that the principle of Prohibition was right, so as to give stability to the idea in the public mind, then the whole Prohibitory theory would be overthrown for ten years to come; and the Temperance party would have to begin the work of education all over again. [Cries of "Time's up."] He did not feel just like shutting the door in their faces; as the minority would inevitably do if their project were adopted.

A VOICE—The Otsego delegation is unanimously in favor of Prohibition.

ANOTHER VOICE—You're all hope out there. [Laughter.]

ANOTHER VOICE—Otsego gives a majority of 2,000 against it.

Mr. GREELEY went on—The thing amounted to this: Should the attempt be made to whirl the Republican party down to the standard of Prohibition, for that was the attempt made here? Now he did say he was the more inclined to discuss this policy, because he found it urged upon them mainly and loudly by the men who had hitherto shown remarkable talent for getting into a small minority. (Laughter and applause.) He respected their ultra abolition friends as much as any man here. He esteemed and loved GERRITT SMITH as a great and noble man. And yet he would say, that with a little more common sense, he (Mr. G.) would not persist in always binding himself down to a party numbering but two or three thousand. So the minority here would reduce the party down to their own level. They had good intentions, he believed, in so fully as could be, but he did think that the adoption of such a plan would look like a concession on the part of the Republicans as to the real ends, means of throwing away their power. Men came into this Republican movement because they sympathized with the cause, to promote which it had been established; they rejoiced with the Republicans; they were in the habit of acting with them, and he felt that would very soon be destroyed if the principle were adopted which seemed to govern this minority. Resolved that you should come right up to my standard on everything, or I shall not work with you at all. That was what some of the best men in this State, in a small and inefficient minority, had been doing for the last fifteen years. He went with the Temperance party, but Republicanism was a different thing, and he went for it separately. He deplored the impracticable spirit manifested by the Temperance party, and which had so crippled its chances for success. The past triumphs of Temperance had been from, by independent, by bringing it clear from parties. If a Whig or a Democratic candidate was presented who, though Prohibitionist, he would vote for him if that question were involved, but he did not see why every Republican—every one opposed to Slavery—should not vote for the State ticket which was here presented, when they were not called upon to act on Prohibition, one way or another. Why then should they induce parties to vote against them on questions which they had not raised—which they did not wish to raise? Why then should they raise an issue that would act as a barrier in shutting out from them the sympathies or the strength of some twenty thousand voters? When the proper time arrived he should move to lay this minority resolution on the table. [Applause.]

Judge CULVER moved that when the President of the Whig Convention should arrive at the door, the President of the Republican Convention should withdraw him, and escort him to a seat on the platform. The motion was carried unanimously.

A resolution to receive the Whig Convention with nine cheers met with equal favor.

The Whig Convention was separated, and was received with three cheers. After all were seated, the Republican President escorted the President of the Whig Convention to a seat on the platform, where they presided conjointly.

It was then moved that the platform adopted in separate Convention to be now adopted by the Mass Convention.

The motion was carried unanimously, and with loud and protracted cheering.

Mr. BLUNT moved the adoption of the Mass Convention of the ticket as endorsed by each of the Conventions separately.

This was also carried unanimously, and its adoption followed by nine cheers.

Mr. DAYTON remarked that no name had yet been formally given to the party thus auspiciously inaugurated, and moved that it be denominated the Republican party, which was carried with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval and applause.

On motion of Mr. STANDING, both Presidents were empowered to appoint a State Central Committee, after which

Judge WAYNE moved the adoption of the resolutions presented by Mr. JENKINS, of Onondaga, of the recent Self-Shall Convention, and by that body rejected.

The resolutions were read and adopted by acclamation. Loud calls were made for Judge CULVER, of Kings.

JUDGE CULVER ENTHUSIASTICALLY.

Judge CULVER then advanced amid loud and reiterated cheers, and said: They did not want any better evidence that the "dodge" was "cut" than the fact that they rejected those resolutions. [Applause and laughter.] He was about to believe a great deal in the inspiration of excitement, and about to retract his own footings if he did not say that we had the most excitement of his life. Here he recognized the face of many with whom he had fought hand to hand in 1844, and whom it had been his privilege to meet "hand to hand and steel to steel," and after having tried their grit in the fight, he thanked God they were now met to battle side by side and shoulder to shoulder. [Loud applause.] He wished to say a word on the subject of their candidates. Their candidates were practical men. And they were not ashamed to mention them here and elsewhere, and all round. Their Canal Commissioner and their Judge [applause] were men of whom the Democracy could not cut now, for had such, over the whole State in the face of all opposition, and challenging the world he produce another platform like it. How it made the other platforms shrivel up and dwindle away—the Hard Shell, the Soft Shell, the "Davy Lambert," and the "Hindoo." [Loud applause and laughter.] He was glad to know this, and rejoiced in having an opportunity to do what he had desired to do for more than ten years, and that was to record his vote for some of them now. He did not want to be pinned because he knew his friend from St. Lawrence (FREDERICK KING), to be a very modest man. [Laughter.] But the time which, with a wave of his hand, has the Union under the whip and spur of the pro-slavery party, and without fear of discussion. He remembered that there were three tried Democrats who nobly contended against the powerful opposition which been thrown down. He would tell the Convention their names for fear they should have forgotten them: they were, WEBSTER of Onondaga, [applause,] BRADFORD R. WOOD of Albany, [renewed applause,] and PRESTON KING of St. Lawrence. [Tremendous applause.] Mr. CULVER then went on to speak of the harmonious sentiments by which both Conventions were influenced towards one another, and paid a high compliment to SILAS M. BURROUGHS of Orleans, for having voluntarily withdrawn his name from one of the tickets for the sake of the good of the cause and the promotion of some such interest. They had come together now of a brighter spirit. They had taken their stand as Republicans, on a platform as broad and deep as that which JEFFERSON wrote out in 1776, and if a man living on near Niagara in restlessness charged them with having become sectionalists, he would tell that man that if he called him sectional, he had got it from JEFFERSON with that same charge, for JEFFERSON and his associators of that day made a bold proposition to sweep slavery from every inch of territory in the United States. [Cheers.]

The speaker then went on to describe the effects of the movement that initiated by Mr. JEFFERSON, after which he proceeded to speak of the advantages which the South had gained over the North by the facility with which they combined divided parties on great questions affecting the common interests. Whenever any question arose in which the interests of Slavery were at stake, there was a fusion. They fused when they wanted to put their head on the great right of petition, and they did. They fused when they wanted to strike down a free press, and they fused when they wanted to repeal the Missouri Compromise. But the North had learned a lesson from the men down South, and they would be very dull scholars, indeed, if they did not let them see that they had gained by adopting the same tactics. It reminded him of an old man who had enjoyed a great pugilistic reputation in Bleecker, and who never got thrashed, until one day his own flesh and blood, his own son, he was obliged to lick him. He could lick him till he had raised a lump to do it. [Laughter.] They would wipe the South by restoring the Missouri Compromise, and the issue of their ability to do that was to be found in the meeting and meeting, the putting out and putting in, which had characterized the last Congressional elections, and the like of which had never been seen before in a free State.

The individual who had been instrumental in bringing about the repeal of that measure, reminded him of a story he used to tell when he was managing. His friend FRED. DOUGLASS, he understood, had recently made an improvement on it. He compared DOUGLAS (not FRED, but Stephen Arnold) to a little dog he once saw. The little dog had been trained to do anything he was told, so he (Mr. C.) used to make Douglas take that dog. [When they told him to stand up, he stood up; when they told him to bark, he barked; to roll over, he rolled over, and now they told him to go and lie down. [Tremendous applause and laughter.]

Mr. CULVER then reviewed the proceedings of the Know-Nothings, and dealt severely with the Hindoos and MILLARD FILLMORE. He referred, in conclusion, to the rise of the Whig party and the circumstances which now attended its absorption with the great Republican movement; and now, he said, they are exchanging their name, like a bride, for a better one. And all he had to say was, that if any person present knew of any which could be considered still better entitled, they were bound in conscience to declare it. [Vehement applause.] The *Commercial Advertiser*, that old fogy, that thought Noah was yet getting out timber for the ark, had no cause for lamenting that the Whig party was going to be swallowed up, for now, after subtracting every man of number of opinions in it, he (Mr. C.) was happy in saying that he could never again address them as a separate and organized form. The two, three or four delegates who stole into the Whig Convention yesterday and left it with a protest, might go home and perform the funeral service over some party that needed it. Marriage was not significant of death, he thought, but was generally significant of new life. [Loud applause.] And he, as judge, elected by the people, by virtue of the authority vested in him, pronounced them one party. [Loud applause.] And what the whole people had joined together let no doughface put asunder. [Vehement applause and cheering.]

General S. M. BURROUGHS was now called upon, and in the course of a brief speech remarked that they had great cause for congratulation and of cherishing hopes of success with such a ticket at the election in November. He would have them, however, to exercise not to involve themselves in unnecessary and unprofitable differences. When they returned to their respective districts, they were not to ask what the former principles of the candidates nominated by the Republican party had been. It was only necessary to know that they were now true Republicans. As the business of the Convention had now been completed, and as the anxiety of the delegates who had so long been detained from their homes and several pursuits was manifested in this, desire to leave as soon as possible, it was moved through HORACE GREELEY that the Convention adjourn *sine die*.

After it had been decided on motion that the State Committee consist of 34 members, the question on the adjournment was put and carried with loud acclamations, not less sincere, no doubt, than any by which the the Convention had signified its approval of a motion throughout the two days' session.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was again called to order at 7 o'clock, and as neither of the Committees were ready to report, the President called upon the Hon. H. C. GOODWIN of Madison County, to address the Convention.

Mr. GOODWIN responded to the call, and spoke for about half an hour. After apologising for being unprepared to speak, he said—Fellow-citizens: From my earliest youth,—from my first entrance into the political arena, I have always been a Whig; under that banner I have always fought, whether in prosperity or adversity, and its very shreds, when tattered and torn, have been dear to my Heart. [Cheers.] But the issues upon which we then battled, and a portion of the principles for which we then contended, have for the present passed away; they are numbered with the past so far as present and practical issues are concerned, and I am now ready to unite with any man or set of men who agree with me in principle, and who are ready to stand upon the same platform and battle in behalf of the same great political creed and the principles therein embodied. And it is not, gentlemen, because "I love CESAR less, but that I love Rome more." [Applause.] Now, in considering the position we are to occupy in this political contest in the Empire State, it is well to let history flash her light back through the dim corridors of the Past, and see what information we can glean in regard to those great issues that are now forced upon us. As men of spirit and firmness and of upright purpose—as practical men who love our country, we are called upon to let the dead Past "bury its dead." We have to do with the living principles and issues of the Present. [Applause.]

It has been said that the Compromise of 1850 has been violated, and it is true; but I apprehend that history will show to whoever studies it that there has been a greater and more palpable violation of a still more sacred compact and compromise which dates far back—of the Missouri Compromise, and that is the compact and compromise upon which the whole Confederacy itself was based, and by virtue of which it was ushered into being. Upon the prominent fact was founded and established fact. Yet we all remember that when our General Government was first established, and immediately upon the establishment, several of the States possessed certain domain and territory which they ceded to the General Government, and that territory constituted the sole possessions of the General Government. The Fathers of the Revolution and the founders of our free institutions had no idea of acquiring additional territory, and there was no provision in the Constitution or laws for it. When Louisiana, was afterwards obtained by purchase, it was stated by THOMAS JEFFERSON that it was done without the pale of the Constitution. You will, therefore, perceive that all the legislation of that day on the subject of Slavery, had no reference to the future acquisition of territory, but was had under the impression that we then possessed all the territory we were ever to acquire. Upon the cession of those territories to the General Government, THOMAS JEFFERSON introduced a law into Congress providing for their government and declaring that Slavery and involuntary servitude should never exist therein. In 1784, and in the preceding year, that proposition was defeated by the votes of the South, a majority of the Northern representatives voting in favor of it. Well, when the Convention to frame the Constitution met at Philadelphia, the representatives from the North were opposed to the incorporation into that instrument of the clauses in relation to Slave representation and the reclamation of fugitives; and for days those questions were at issue. What was the result? The Continental Congress was sitting at that time in New-York, and a law for the government of the Territories was immediately interfused into that body, containing the very prohibition of Slavery which had been before rejected, and every Northern representative voted for it, and it is true the Constitution was framed by the votes of the Northern representatives in the Convention to frame the Constitution, as were opposed to the insertion of the two clauses to which I have referred. There was then a direct and distinct understanding and acknowledgment of assent in reference to those questions between the Congress that created the law for the government of the Northwestern Territories, prohibiting Slavery therein, and the Convention that framed the Constitution. Jesse C. CALDWELL admitted this fact in debate in the Senate in 1849, and he (Mr. C.) had but to examine the records of those times to find the fact stated. Now, in relation to them, that that compact has ever been violated or trifled upon the Decree of this Union is their answer to the present time. I refer to this fact for the purpose of showing that the framers of our country—the men who achieved its independence—never for a moment entertained the idea of the extension of Slavery into Territories wherein it did not then exist, and that its extension into free territory is a violation of the compromise and compact upon which those claims were founded in the Constitution of the United States. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a still further violation of a compact and a compromise made between the North and the South in relation to this question. Now, upon those questions that the people of the State of New-York are to vote at the coming election. It is upon those questions that the Empire State is to give her verdict, and give utterance to her opinions and sentiments. I ask, is it not proper, is it not really expedient, is it not absolutely necessary, that all her sons who agree in opinion and can stand upon the same platform, should battle together in behalf of Freedom and against the extension of Slavery? It should be borne in mind that we seek not to propagate the limits of the Sovereign States, or to interfere with any of their institutions. We only ask that the public domain, which belongs to the General Government, and is governed and controlled by her legislation, and which has not yet been profaned by the footsteps of Slavery, or darkened and blasted by its pernicious shade, be forever preserved sacred and inviolate to Freedom. Why should we have a right to ask this, and it is upon those principles that you and I unite and do battle. The question is often asked, what this movement and the unity of action in regard to these great principles? Whence comes it? Who called it into being? We can say, with an truth and sincerity, that it was not called into being by the magic wand of any politician, or by any political trickster or huckster; but, as the fabled goddess sprang at once from the brain of Jove, clothed with armor and shining armour, with helmet, spear and shield, and endowed with matured strength, beauty and wisdom, so has this movement sprung up at once, unbidden, from the warm, throbbing and liberty-loving hearts of the mighty masses of the people themselves. [Applause.] It has already startled with gigantic strides over the great prairies of the West; it has now been heard in the granite hills of New-Hampshire; Plymouth Rock and Concord and Bunker Hill have spoken out, and now it remains for the Empire State to utter that voice which shall only be fully symbolized by our own Niagara. [Cheers.] Yes, please. This movement, I firmly believe, is destined to triumph. For it is *right*, and it has with it all of our better and nobler impulses. Every heart beat of humanity itself is throbbing in its behalf. It is supported and sustained by our sense of common manhood and by our consciences. Freedom is our polar star, and that spirit that watched over it in the days of the Revolution, and sustained [Here the speaker was interrupted by the cries of "Time's up," which he went on in this manner, to sustain and uphold our arms in this great fight for FREEDOM. [Loud cheers.] It must be let us then stood by day and by night, that is to lead us through the waters into the promised land of victory and triumph. [Renewed cheers.] It is useless, as it has sprung up of its own volition and strength, to attempt to crush it out or to put it down. Why, gentlemen, that idea is one which rests in its very proposition to their degree of greatness, and it is vain to dwarf into unseemly and insignificance all other questions now before the people of the Empire State for their consideration; and in contending for these principles, in fighting under this banner, and in pledging this faith, we are conservators and protectors of the Union and of the Constitution. We are but brightening the golden cords and strengthening the bonds that bind these States together.

We are but preserving that Constitution under which we have risen to our present greatness and power. If this Government has been perverted from the original purpose of its illustrious framers, and converted into a mere instrument for the expansion and perpetuation of despotism and of Slavery, why, then, it cannot continue to exist. Because, if you refer to the pages of history, I defy you to discover any nation that built up and fostered within itself an institution of despotism and Slavery, but that institution proved to be a quicksand that proved fatal to its stability and virtue. It must be and will be with the institution of Slavery here unless its aggressions cease, and unless we build around it a wall so high and broad and strong that it cannot be overleaped. Then let the voice of New-York be heard when the idea of November come; let a shot be fired from her thirty-four pounder that will have a telling effect upon the sentiments and opinions of the people of this Union; let her representatives understand that there is a layer of public opinion so broad, so deep, so strong, and so lasting as the straits that encircle the soil, and then you will hear no more of that race of men denominated "dough faces." [Cheers.] Let it be understood that the people's indignation will be visited upon the heads of those men who betray and misrepresent them, who are false to the great principles of liberty, and who are ready, for the purpose of furthering party ends and designs, to bow down before the institution of Slavery. Let that be understood, and they will be extinct; they will be like the negro Gumbo who resisted in Negro-dom, in the city of Buffalo, during the cholera times of 1834 and 1835. You know that the cholera raged severely in that city during those years. Well, it was taking off Gumbo's colored brethren by the tens, and twenties, and hundreds; and he, being frightened, beseech himself to his Master, he retired to his room and prayed the Angel of the Lord that he would spare Gumbo this time, and next year he would be ready to take up his residence in Master Abraham's bosom. [Laughter.] A peg in the adjoining room hearing this prayer rapped upon the wall: Gumbo started up and asked who was there? The peg replied, "The Angel of the Lord." Gumbo immediately blew out the light and asked who he wanted? "He wants Gumbo" was the response. "Oh!" said the darkey, "das Gumbo am not here; he am been dead and buried these six months." [Laughter.] And so will it be with the race of men from the North who have joined with the representatives of the South in betraying the interests of the North—those men who heretofore have closed their ears against the popular sentiment that has been springing up over the whole North—those men who by their action on the Kansas and Nebraska bill have shown that although they had ears they would not hear, and eyes they would not see, the tempest that was gathering on the Northern horizon, and that was destined to sweep with resistless fury from the shores of the Atlantic to the furthest extreme of the Western States, burying those men who had betrayed their trusts and all those in the tumultuous of Freedom so deep beneath the waves of public indignation that the hand of resurrection should never reach them. [Loud cheers.] Mr. GOODWIN, after apologising for having detained the Convention so long, then retired from the platform, amidst considerable applause.

It being now past 8 o'clock, a Committee of Two was dispatched to ascertain whether there was any prospect that the Committees on Resolutions and Nominations would report this evening, and during their absence on this mission, Mr. A. F. BROOKS, of Kings County, addressed the Convention. He expressed the opinion that if these Conventions should take proper ground in reference to the great subject now occupying the public mind, their party would sweep the State at the coming election. It was to be regretted that years ago a movement of this kind had not been organized, and in that case, the cesspool of Freedom would probably have been much further advanced than it is now. Upon this subject many of us have been too conservative and over-cautious in relation to our Southern friends. We have not met the sentiment we have received from them with proper firmness, and believe that it would have been better for both parties if we had done so. It is time that the North should take measures and determined ground against the aggressions and usurpations of Slavery. There has been too much forbearance. He (Mr. B.) did not know what would be the shape of the resolutions that would emanate from the large and respectable Committee that had been appointed, but, for one, he was prepared to declare that hereafter no State should come into the Union unless Free. He thought every Whig and Republican in the State must also be prepared to assert the doctrine that there shall be no more extension of Slavery over Free Soil. Let them plant just upon their principles, and they must succeed.

The Committee of Two, on their return to the Hall, reported that there was still much preparatory work the Committees on Resolutions and Nominations to perform, and that they would not be ready to report this evening; whereupon the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Adoption of the Ticket and Platform.

SECOND DAY.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 27.

Upon the reassembling of the Convention, at 9 o'clock this morning,

Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee of Thirty-Two upon Nominations, came forward to present the report of that Committee. He said that it was with exceeding pleasure and gratification that he had to say, to the Convention that their labors, so far as the Committee on Nominations was concerned, were now at an end; and he was happy to say that that that Committee were able to come before them with a ticket adopted unanimously for recommendation to this Convention, and which had also been unanimously adopted by the Committee of the Republican Convention. (Cheers.) The two Committees had acted jointly in the preparation of the ticket, and as time was precious he would (now, without further preface, present it to the Convention:

The Committee appointed to meet a similar body, appointed by the Republican Convention now in session in this city, for the purpose of recommending candidates to this to be supported at the ensuing State election, beg leave respectfully to report that they have met that Committee, and, after a full and free interchange of opinions, in which an earnest desire was manifested by all to recognize the just claims of every section of the State, and every person entitled to be placed before the people as a ticket which will receive the support of the Whig Convention, the united Committees have agreed to submit the following names:

Secretary of State—Hon. FREDERICK KIMBALL, of St. Lawrence.

Comptroller—JAMES M. COOK, of Saratoga.

Treasurer—ALEXANDER B. WILLIAMS, of Wayne.

Attorney General—EDGAR ELLIS, of Queens.

Canal Commissioner—DANIEL D. BARNARD, of Utica.

Engineer—

State Engineer—GEORGE GEDDES, of Onondaga.

Inspector of State Prisons—WESLEY BAILEY, of Oneida.

Judge of Court of Appeals—Long Term—DANIEL PRATT, of Albany.

Judge of Court of Appeals—Short Term—JOSEPH MASTEN, of Jefferson.

The reading of the ticket was received with loud and enthusiastic applause; and more especially the names of Messrs. KING, ELLIS, and COOK.

Mr. HOFFMAN, of Washington, moved that the report be accepted, which motion was unanimously adopted amidst great applause.

Loud calls were then made for Mr. GREELEY, but that gentleman excused himself from speaking, saying that he had had his voice.

Calls were then made for Mr. LITTLEJOHN.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN rose and said that there seemed to be some difference of opinion in some parts of the hall as to whether the Convention had adopted the whole ticket nominated. In order to settle that question, he would move the adoption of the names presented for candidates in the coming election.

Mr. R. P. HALE, of Cayuga, then took the stand and said:

We are told by a wise man of antiquity, that there is a time for all things, and human experience confirms that declaration. There is a time not only to gather together and a time to cast away, but there is a time to endeavor to guide public opinion, and there is a time to follow public sentiment. If there is one thing at the present time more apparent than an other, in relation to the public sentiment, it is in the State of the State, or at least in that section of it which I have immediately represented, that of this whole ticket presented nominated for nomination at once none has called forth more general demonstrations of approbation than that of JAMES M. COOK, of Saratoga. [Loud cheers.] Sir, I am aware that this Whig Convention has imposed a duty upon a Committee. I know it is usual in Conventions for the Committee to report the ticket, and when the

AMUSEMENTS.

DRY GOODS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARKET REPORTS.

NATIONAL POLITICS

POLITICAL.

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NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

New-York Daily Times.

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The Fusion at Syracuse.

We have given very full reports of the State Conventions thus far held by all the political parties. That of the Whigs and Republicans,—which we gave yesterday—was more important than either of the others, since it signalizes the commencement of a new political order of things,—the inauguration of a new political party, which must more or less permanently affect the current history of the country.

At the Convention, all issues but that growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were dropped. All ultraism concerning Slavery is carefully avoided in the platform. Nothing is said, or proposed to be done, concerning Slavery in the States or in the District of Columbia;—nor is the Fugitive Slave Law made an issue in the coming canvass. In these respects, and in general temperateness of tone, the Republicans at Syracuse were more moderate and conservative than they were last year at Saratoga. They look more to practical results and less at vehemence of language and bold demonstrations. Their action will command a large share of public confidence, and be, practically, far more effective and influential.

It will not escape notice, that the Fusion movement ignores the issues growing out of Temperance and the Prohibitory Law of last year. It does this because that question has nothing to do with the specific objects which the movement itself aims to accomplish. The State officers, with the exception of the Attorney General and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, can take no official action upon that law; and need not, therefore, be selected with any reference to it. In the nominations for the offices excepted, friends of the Temperance Cause, if not of the particular law now on the statute book, have been chosen.

The Temperance Convention is to meet on the 4th of October. An effort will be made by a portion of that body to nominate a ticket composed entirely of pledged total abstinence men, and of pledged friends of the law passed last Winter. It is understood that Mr. DELAVAN, who was in favor of a different course last year, and who has repeatedly declared his preference for a more moderate prohibitory law than either of the two already passed, is now an advocate of the plan proposed. It is not at all unlikely that this may lead to a serious division in the Temperance ranks,—and that a very large body of the friends of Temperance may be of opinion that it is quite time to take the cause out of the hands of men whose zeal is so much greater than their discretion, and who have hitherto done it much more harm than good.

The Effect of the News.

Unhappily, for the good of mankind, philosophers are rare, and but few men have the faculty of drawing just conclusions from passing events. Strange as it may seem, the news of the fall of Sebastopol and the certainty of that great event speedily leading to other victories, and at last to the triumph of the Allies in compelling Russia to sue for peace, have had the effect of disturbing public confidence in the value of commercial securities, and caused a temporary tightness in the money market. Precisely the contrary effect should have been anticipated and realized. No arrival from Europe since the Eastern War commenced has put us in possession of more important intelligence for the welfare of American interests, or which promised more flattering results than that brought by the *America*, and which we laid before our readers in yesterday's TIMES. It is very certain that there will be a more active demand for American products in Europe than has existed in many years; and, whatever burdens the present costly war may impose upon the people of England and France, they can have no injurious effects upon us, but quite a contrary influence. If the Securities held by English capitalists should be returned to us, their proceeds will come back to us again in payment for our cotton and corn, which Europe cannot exist without. The distresses of Europe have, from the beginning, been among the great sources of our prosperity; and the war, which, if continued another year, must add so heavily to the taxes of the working people, cannot fail to send to our shores fresh hordes of industrious artisans, who will seek here the means of support which their own country denies them. If Europe were largely in our debt, we might well have serious apprehensions of never being paid, but as the indebtedness lies on our side, it does not appear to be strictly rational to apprehend difficulty from a flattering prospect of our being able to pay it off sooner than we had expected from an enhanced value of our raw materials, which our creditor must needs take from us. That the actual effect of the present state of political and financial affairs in Europe must be to give a new impetus to our commerce, and enhance values on this side of the Atlantic, there cannot be a shadow of doubt; yet, for the want of a just view of affairs, and a timid habit of deferring to foreign opinions, the last steamer's news had a depressing influence in Wall-street, which must be of very temporary endurance.

We have noted in some of our contemporaries the most wild and incoherent ideas in relation to the future designs of the Allies, one of them having gravely informed its readers that as soon as the war with Russia should be at an end, France and England would at once commence operations against this country, though what the motive would be for such a movement was not stated. But, the war with Russia is not at an end; and though the Allies are now in a much better position than they have been in before, we see no reasons for believing all their difficulties are going to end with the fall of the Russians in the Crimea.

The future is full of brightness and hope for the United States. The revolutions on the Continent, and the famine in Ireland increased the immigration to this country to an unprecedented degree, and added enormously to our productive resources; and we look to a similar result as an inevitable consequence of the hardships which the war in Russia must impose upon the working classes of Great Britain and France. We are not destined to remain long a debtor nation to the Old World.

Ex-Governor Seymour at Tammany.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR made a speech at Tammany Hall last night, in which he discussed the whole range of political topics that now engage public attention. It was elaborate, prepared with care, and is evidently a political document of more than ordinary significance. In spite, therefore, of the pressure upon our columns, we publish it at length in this morning's TIMES.

Governor SEYMOUR contests at length, and with great earnestness, the principle of the Prohibitory Law—laying less stress upon the provisions of any specific enactment than upon the general tendency of all attempts to enforce morality by legal coercion. Its effect upon the public mind, upon the temper and disposition of individuals, and upon the cause of morals, is traced with care and set forth with force.

Upon Slavery extension, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the recent outrages in Kansas, Governor S. takes ground which will surprise, we suspect, some of his oldest friends. He stands forward as the apologist for the Slavery Propaganda, in all its worst and least defensible conduct. He denies that the South has shown any disposition to encroach upon the rights of the North—that any Territorial acquisitions have been made with a view to the extension of Slavery—and that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise involves any violation of good faith—and, while he excuses the recent proceedings of Missouri invaders of Kansas, he berates Massachusetts roundly for various political sins which he lays to her charge.

The speech is able, and, in spite of its length, will repay perusal.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BRISTOW'S Opera of "Rip Van Winkle" attracted a good audience on its second performance last night. The customary excitement of a first night had somewhat subsided, and the music rested more on its own merits than on the enthusiasm of the composer's friends. We are glad to say the reception was cordial.

The principal features of the *libretto* are derived, of course, from WASHINGTON IRVING'S tale. The second act, however, is original; the action taking place (it is supposed) during the sleep of *Rip Van Winkle* in the Mountains. It would scarcely be profitable to discuss the merits of the *libretto*. The least that is said about it the better. It has some good points and a good many bad ones—particularly in what are called the unities—or proprieties of time and place.

In the treatment of his subject Mr. BRISTOW has evidently consulted the popular appetite for light and cheerful music, with a leaning at times towards the sentimental and martial school. He has succeeded in gaining some slight ideas in an agreeable manner, but has not, we think, given birth to any strikingly original ones. The character of the music may be described in a single word—it is pretty. To appreciate it thoroughly you must listen without a severe ear; that is to say, you must forget the correctness of the dramatic situation, and take the music as music only—without regard to it. Mr. BRISTOW does not identify himself with the emotional requirements of the drama; he is never passionate nor dramatic. For these reasons there is throughout the opera a deficiency of local coloring. We are never reminded that the scene before us happened a century ago among a quaint and highly characteristic people. If we shut our eyes we may easily fancy ourselves in a modern Italian opera house, so thoroughly conventional is the music. Against these defects we may place many excellences, amongst others, genuiality and elegance. The writing throughout is fluent, and usually well-proportioned, although sometimes cumbrous. In the orchestral department Mr. BRISTOW has displayed great good taste in avoiding unwieldy figures, and experimental combinations. It rarely happens that a young composer accomplishes all that he attempts, but Mr. BRISTOW has we think more-than-done so. We were somewhat alarmed when we saw three ominous trombones in the Orchestra, but without any serious cause; the bass instruments being used cautiously and with tact. The best instrumental writing, however, is for the stringed basses and the wood. To conclude our remarks, we venture to say that "Rip Van Winkle" will enjoy a run, and be popular. One or two of the melodies will get on the street organs, and when they have had their day and the Opera its career, Mr. BRISTOW will do something better.

Miss LOUISA PYNE sang with exquisite precision and sweetness. Her *rôle* is a very severe one, and taxes the resources of her voice. Mr. HARRISON sings better in this opera than we remember to have heard him. Mr. STRETTON—the new basso—possesses an effective voice of good cultivation, and can sing a ballad with admirable sympathetic sweetness. He is a valuable member of the company. Miss PYNE, as *Dame Van Winkle*, does all that is necessary in a creditable manner. The choruses are good, and the orchestra about as good as it usually is at this house.

It is not possible to praise sufficiently the admirable manner in which this opera has been placed upon the stage. The scenery is a marvel of artistic skill and completeness. For the sake of a liberal enterprise, to say nothing of higher considerations of art, we invite our readers to contribute to the success of the new opera of "Rip Van Winkle."

Drama.

The first concert of the Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia comes off to-night. Signorina VESTVALI, Signors CERRINI, BRIGNOLI and MAX LOUIS SOURBIERE assist.....Signorina VESTVALI'S concerts have been unusually successful in Philadelphia. The sale of tickets had to be stopped on the first night, so great was the crowd.....Signora PATTI gives three more concerts in the City of Brotherly Love, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday next.....The Mannerchor and Concordia Musical Societies of Philadelphia give a grand concert for the benefit of the Norfolk sufferers on Monday.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS took a benefit last night at the Walnut-street Theatre.....Miss MARIE MITCHELL is staying in Syracuse.....PAUL JULIEN gave a farewell concert in Syracuse on Thursday last, assisted by JOCKEL, the pianist, ADELINE PATTI and Signor RAPHAEL. Patti has engaged for Her Majesty's Theatre, London.....The Eagle-street Theatre, Buffalo, is to let.....Miss KATHERINE with the Cleveland Theatre. The register, Company, at the Athenæum, in the same city, is getting on well.....Miss ANNIE SINCLAIR lost a benefit at Portland, Me., on Thursday evening. Mr. W. H. SMITH, Mr. GODRAI and others, assisted.....Mrs CHARLES HOWARD is at the Boston Museum, Mr. VANDENHOFF at the Boston Theatre, Mr. CHANFRAU at the National, and Mr. T. PLACIDE at the Howard.....FARIOSI gave a concert last evening in Baltimore. Miss INCH is at Holiday-street Theatre, Baltimore; the CHARLESES at the Front, Miss MORANT at Dawson's, and Mr. SCOTT and Miss HATHAWAY at the Museum.....COLLINS, the comedian, gives an Irish entertainment in St. Louis on Wednesday.....A Miss DORA SHAW made her first appearance at the St. Louis Theatre on Tuesday evening last.....Mr. and Mrs. ROBINSON are at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo.....The HUTCHINSON Family gave a concert in Chicago on Thursday.....DION BOUCICAULT produced a new play, written by himself—the one hundred and tenth from his pen—at Cincinnati, last week. Miss ROBERTSON and himself sustained the principal characters.....TRUFFI and BENEDETTI were, at last accounts, in Italy, having passed the summer in Milan, their own place of residence, Forli, about forty miles from Bologna, being severely afflicted with cholera. Since her return to Europe, TRUFFI, or rather Signora BENEDETTI, has sung two seasons, of about eight months each; one at Corfu, and the last at Bucharest. Both were profitable and successful. BENEDETTI'S voice has been quite restored, but he has not resumed his profession since his return to Italy.....There is a rumor in London that Miss COUSHMAN intends taking the Haymarket for a winter season.....COWARD, the restaurant, is at Toledo.....Mr. MURDOCH is giving dramatic readings at Cincinnati.....Miss ELIZA LOGAN enjoyed a complimentary benefit at Indianapolis on Saturday night.....The Alleghanians commence a New-York engagement on Monday next, at the Academy Hall, No. 663 Bowery.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT BOSTON.

Further Details of the Foreign News.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 28.

The Royal Mail steamer *America*, arrived here from Halifax, at about 9 o'clock this evening. The mails brought by her will be forwarded by the early train, to-morrow morning, over the New-Haven Road, and will be due in New-York at 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

A letter from Paris, dated the 13th inst., says:—The *Te Deum* ordered by the Emperor at the Church of Notre Dame, as a thanksgiving to God for the capture of Sebastopol, was chanted this morning with all the pomp which the Catholic Church is capable of displaying—the Ministers, the great Departments of the State, several of the foreign Ambassadors, numerous Generals, the Senators, the members of the Legislative body, the Judges, and, in a word, all the great bodies of the State, together with the different members of the academic and learned institutions, were present.

A more brilliant display of uniforms, embroideries, and decorations, has seldom been seen. The Emperor went to the Cathedral in grand procession, escorted by strong detachments of guides, Cuirassiers of the Guard, and Cent Gardes. His Majesty was in a carriage drawn by eight horses, led by lackeys in splendid liveries. He was accompanied by Prince JEROME, and wore the uniform of a General. The Empress was not present.

The National Guards and troops of the line were drawn up on both sides of the streets leading from the Tuileries to the Notre Dame. A vast crowd of spectators lined the streets along which the *cortège* passed, and the windows of the houses were filled with people. His Majesty both going and returning was greeted with hearty acclamations of "*Vive l'Empereur.*" All the houses on the line of the procession were profusely decorated with English and French flags.

The Cathedral of Notre Dame was decorated, internally and externally, with English, French, Turkish and Sardinian flags. On the column, also, was a large escutcheon, bearing the English and French arms. The sight of the standard of the Protestant English in the venerable Catholic Cathedral of Paris was very remarkable. It was, in fact, one of the most curious things that has occurred in the course of the alliance.

A dispatch dated Paris, Sept. 12, says that fresh reinforcements are ordered to proceed to the Crimea immediately, to join the Grenadiers and the Guards.

A dispatch from Vienna states that Baron KUBECK, President of the Council, has died of cholera.

In regard to the losses of the French, a French letter says:

It is reported in Paris that no less than four French Generals were killed in the attack on Sebastopol on Saturday. The death of Gen. DE SALLES, however, who made the attack on the Central Bastion, is not yet confirmed. The names of those killed are Gens. RIVET, LE BRETON, and NIEL. Gen. DE MAROLLES is missing, and it is feared that he has met his death from the explosion of a mine.

General CODRINGTON is severely wounded, and the favorite Aide de Camp of General PELISSIER mortally so. Of the French casualties, otherwise we know as yet nothing positive. The total number is as yet not allowed to transpire. Some believe that it will be found to amount to 10,000, including the English loss, while others form a lower estimate. Probably the returns will not be given until after the celebration of the *Te Deum* in Paris.

The London *Times* speaks of the nobility of the Russians in maintaining themselves in the Northern Forts, but says the works there are inferior in strength to those they have quitted, and do not comprise the resources of an arsenal and a town, and that they are supplied with water by wells only.

It also says: We take the final destruction of the Russian steamers by the orders of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to be a further proof of his intention to retreat, otherwise those vessels might have been sheltered for a short time under the large northern batteries. From these indications we conclude that the present object of the Russian Generals is mainly to save the remains of their army, and the strategical question which remains to be determined by the skill and vigor of the respective belligerents, is whether the Allied forces will not prevent that object.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes that the Russian artillery men were at the guns, but with that exception a complete panic took possession of the Russian army at the appearance of the Allies at the Malakoff Tower.

The *Journal Independance Belge* says that at the third assault generals, officers, and soldiers were all mixed together.

An order has been received at Marseilles to suspend the embarkation of bombshells, and to land those already shipped.

General CANROBERT was offered the dignity of Marshal of France but declined to accept it that he might not detract from the lustre of the achievements of General PELISSIER.

The *America*, on her arrival at Halifax, fired thirty-six guns in commemoration of the victory.

The Africa at Halifax Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 28.

The steamship *Africa* arrived here at 9½, and sailed again at 11 o'clock last night for Liverpool.

Firemen's Celebration at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Friday, Sept. 28.

The firemen's muster in this city to-day attracted from other towns an immense crowd of spectators, variously estimated at from four to five thousand, and gathered together twenty-three fire companies from abroad. Accompanying the latter were thirteen brass bands, and the procession included not far from 1,500 persons. At the Convention yesterday, some forty companies were represented by one hundred and fifty delegates, and a permanent New England organization was perfected in the choice of LEVI W. PARK, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of this city, as President, one Vice President, and an Executive Committee, consisting of two from each New England State.

Twenty-two of the Companies present from other towns entered for prizes to-day, of which there were two—one of $300 and one of $200—for the best playing.

The Bay State Company, of Westfield, HENRY BARRETT foreman, bore off the first prize, by a play of 148 feet, and the Mechanics' Company, of Holyoke, the second, by a play of 147 feet.

The wind was unfavorable for some of the machines, while by a temporary lull others had an advantage. The playing is far below that of last year's muster.

The first winning machine is of the Button manufacture, while the second was made by HOWARD, Davis & Co., of Boston.

The occasion passed off without accident or disbreak, and the result appeared generally satisfactory to all.

Later and Interesting from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

By the arrival of the steamer *Orizaba*, we have dates from the City of Mexico to the 15th inst., from which we learn that CARRERA had abdicated his office of Provisional President. The Council had decided to adopt the plan of AYUTLA; their putting an end to all fear of collision between the army and civilians. Still, however, it cannot be said that there is any actual government, and there are well grounded fears that anarchy will yet prevail in the City and Country.

Generals ALVAREZ and COMONFORT were daily expected at Cuernavaca.

Yucatan, Carmen and several other places had declared for the Revolution. General LANDARSO'S brigade of a thousand strong had surrendered to the new national troops.

VIDAURRI has published a new and more liberal tariff, and a decree had been issued reorganizing the army. At Vera Cruz over 500 national guards had been enrolled.

Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society.

ELMIRA, Friday, Sept. 28.

Extensive preparations have been made here for the Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society which commences next Thursday. The grounds are all in readiness, and already a large number of entries of stock, implements of agriculture, &c., &c., have been made. It is expected there will be a multitude of visitors to the exhibition, and the hotel proprietors are making every exertion to accommodate all who come.

Extra trains will be run on the New-York and Erie, Williamsport and Elmira, and Canandaigua Railroads, to convey passengers to and from all the neighboring villages. A portion of the officers of the State Society are here, actively engaged in arranging the details of the Fair, in union with the Local Committee. A ladies' grand equestrian match will take place on Saturday, Oct. 6, which will be the closing feature of the exhibition.

Pennsylvania Fusion Convention—State Fairs, &c.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Sept. 28.

The Fusion Convention last night nominated THOMAS NICHOLSON, at present Cashier of the State Treasury, for Canal Commissioner, in place of PARMORE WILLIAMSON, whose name is withdrawn.

The Ball of the Agricultural Society, last evening, was a splendid affair. It was attended by the President, who read the exciting foreign news to the assemblage, which created a great sensation. The President left this morning for Washington.

LANCASTER, Friday, Sept. 28.

The nomination of THOMAS NICHOLSON for Canal Commissioner, is well received here. PETER MARTIN the previous Know-Nothing nominee, expressed his determination to do all in his power to secure the election of the Fusion nominee.

Parsmore Williamson and the Fugitive Slaves.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 28.

A suit has been commenced in the Eastern District Court against PARSMORE WILLIAMSON for the value of the abducted slaves belonging to Mr. WHEELER.

Pennsylvania State Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 28.

Our State Fair closed this afternoon. Upwards of 20,000 persons were present to hear the Address delivered by Mr. WAITE. The premiums were announced by Secretary WALKER.

The Yellow Fever on the Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

We learn that there were forty deaths from fever at Vicksburg for the week ending yesterday, out of 170 cases. At Canton there are many deaths daily, and at many other points on the river the fever is raging with more or less violence.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 28.

During the past week, there have been 40 deaths from the yellow fever at Vicksburg, and 170 new cases. At Canton the number of deaths has been 30.

The Atalanta (Ga.) Bank.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Sept. 28—6 P. M.

Our correspondent at Augusta learns, in reference to the rumored failure of the Atalanta Bank, that certain parties at Chicago have recently drawn heavily upon its specie, and that some of the Bank's notes have been protested. We have seen a private dispatch from a respectable source, dated at Macon, Ga., to-day, which states that the rumors to the prejudice of the Bank are without foundation.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Politics.

The following Charter ticket was placed in nomination by the Whig Charter Convention of the Third Ward last evening:

Councilman—WILLIAM PATTEN.
Assessor—JOHN M. COSTA.
School Commissioner—E. B. SHAFFER.
School Inspectors—D. C. HENDERSON and JOHN M. FOX.
School Trustees—William Ivison, 3 years; John M. Flint, 2 years, and E. Lounsbury, 1 year.
Constables—Alexander Thompson and James R. Reed.

Election Inspectors were also nominated.

Mr. MICHAEL RYAN has been nominated for Assembly by the Hard-Shells of the Third Assembly District, composed of the First and Second Wards.

The Hards of the First Assembly District have nominated MICHAEL RYAN for Assembly.

The German Democrats have nominated Mr. FRANZ JOSEF MILLER, as Councilman of the Forty-eighth Districts.

The Hards of the Tenth Assembly District Convention couldn't get a quorum last night.

The Whigs of the Sixteenth Assembly District, last night balloted six times without choice and adjourned *sine die*. JAMES S. THAYER and THEODORE B. VOORHAS were the candidates. An appeal will be made to the Broadway House.

A few "old-line Harry Clay Whigs" had a meeting at Constitution Hall, last evening. Mr. SYLVANUS S. WARD presided, and Mr. M. BELLOWS acted as Secretary. They did little beyond expressing their disgust at the action of the recent Whig State Convention.

The Delegates to the Fourteenth District Assembly Convention met last evening at No. 202 Eighth-avenue, but did not agree upon a candidate. Adjourned to next Wednesday evening.

The delegates to the Second District Assembly Convention, comprising the Third and Sixth Wards, met last evening at TYLER'S, No. 1 Church-street, and nominated BENJAMIN RAY for Assembly.

The Episcopal Convention.

The two great questions debated yesterday were the resolutions of the Committee of Inquiry on the incomes of the Parochial Clergy. The subject caused a very warm debate. Judge JAY, Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, Dr. WESTON, of Trinity Church, Revs. Mr. MONTGOMERY, G. T. BEDELL, Mr. GREE, MALBONE JOHNSON, of Brooklyn, Mr. THACKERA, Mr. MULCHAHEY, of Troy, Dr. ARTHUR, Dr. TYNG, Dr. VINTON and others, took earnest part in the debate. The whole subject was, on motion, sent back for reconsideration to the the Committee, to the members of which Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN and Hon. LUTHER BRADISH were added.

The question of the Bishop's salary was next taken up. After much warm discussion relative to the division of the Episcopate Fund, it was agreed that each Church should be assessed in proportion to its amount of property, to pay Bishop POTTER the moiety of the salary which was now devoted to Bishop ONDERDONK. It was also resolved that Bishop ONDERDONK'S residence should be sold. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The Danbury Institute Cadets.

The pupils of the Danbury Scientific and Military Institute visited our City yesterday. Escorted by Robertson's Band, they passed through some of the principal streets and attracted very general observation. Shortly after 1 o'clock they passed in review before the Mayor in the Park, and in the afternoon they went to Governor's Island.

☞ Mr. OSCANYAN will deliver a Course of three Lectures on *Turkey*, at the Mercantile Library building, on the 15th, 22d and 29th of October. He proposes to treat of the Institutions of Turkey—Political and Social. A native of Constantinople, Mr. OSCANYAN has had ample opportunities of observation, and, educated here, has acquired a copious knowledge of our language. His Course will be interesting.

☞ Mr. HENRY, of Utica, whose jaw was recently broken in this City by "Awful" GARDNER, has been here for several days awaiting a legal investigation of the matter. GARDNER is now out on bail. If his trial can take place before election, it would be very gratifying—to Mr. HENRY, especially, who can put lily about the laws delays.

☞ The Coroner's Jury found yesterday that JOHN HARMAN came to his death by a pistol shot wound, and that said pistol was fired by THOMAS DERRICK." A commitment in full was then made out, and accused was taken back to the Tombs to await an examination.

☞ Several dozens of very small black people are on show in Broadway, constituting what is known as a Contract Baby Show. It is no opposition to BARNUM'S enterprises, draws immensely, and has a fair attendance to boast of.

☞ The Israelites of the City are celebrating their annual Feast of Tabernacles. The ceremonies began on Thursday evening, at sunset, and prevailed to-night. The Synagogues were all well attended yesterday.

☞ RAPHAEL PELTZ kindly surrenders the Metropolitan Theatre on the 8th of October to the Young Men's Christian Association, for a public meeting for the benefit of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers.

☞ The Britishers in town yesterday, treated only in "bits and tits," in defiance manifestation of the fact that "Sebastopol was taken" by the joint efforts of the Allies.

☞ Judge THOMSON decided yesterday that hotel-keepers are liable for damage done to the baggage of their boarders while in their houses, and gave $100 damages to such a plaintiff, before the Marine Court.

☞ Justice COWLES has discharged JOHN R. PEELER, on the ground that his mother pushed his services more than his country does, and that he has fits of insanity.

☞ JOHN FINKBRAT, an auctioneer, was arrested yesterday on a charge of getting $93 worth of clothing by false pretenses.

☞ JOHN R. BRIGGS, of Buffalo, aged 60 years, had a loose woman arrested for robbing him of a $500 watch at her house on Thursday night.

☞ The "Building Association Legislative Committee" will probably report adversely to the Association.

☞ The Central Park Committee is to report next Tuesday. Hurrah!

☞ School-house No. 2 is to be re-opened on Monday.

"The Two Voices."

First Voice—What letter would you leave out of "Maud," to characterize that remarkable poem?

Second Voice—The second letter, because it is muddy. Mud.

First Voice—No.

Second Voice—Well, then, the third letter. Mad. That must be it.

First Voice—No. The first letter, because it is And (add.)

Second Voice—Disgraceful! [Excunt Omnes.

NEW WAY TO PAY A FINE.—At Paterson, a day or two ago, a man was brought up before the Police Court and fined for selling brandy. The amount of the fine was twenty dollars and costs. The Justice obligingly took the prisoner's note at thirty days; and let him off at that, very comfortably and pleasantly.

A Literary Heresy.

The London *Athenæum* denounces the republication *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, and characterizes these celebrated productions as "poor and inflated, heavy, pompous, glittering, and with here and there an exceptional page, insufferably tedious." Prof. WILSON, it says, exercised a most disastrous influence over the periodical press, by his coarse assaults upon characters, by inventing foul anecdotes against political opponents, and by branding every one whose opinions he disapproved as a prodigate, a swindler or a fool. The time for repeating such vulgarity, it thinks, has passed. The *Athenæum* adds:

"Is it possible that any man of good feeling can find pleasure in those days in hearing the Rev. C. COTTON, author of *Lacon*, described as 'a clergyman and bankrupt wine-merchant, and E. O. player, diver, &c.'—the philanthropist MARTIN referred to as 'that Irish jackass, MARTIN,'—Lord BROUGHAM compared with 'a Billingsgate fish wife,'—Mr. LEIGH HUNT described as 'holding his stinking breath'—the aged JEREMY BENTHAM talked of as 'Grey Jerry, the old shrew,'—Sir CHARLES, our 'accomplished gentleman,' portrayed as 'an obscene and insolent lout,' and 'an infuriated dunce,'—Mr. HENRY COLBURN described as 'a conceited mannikin,'—Mr. DISRAELI as 'an ass, some parson,'—Mr. MURRAY, as not 'abominably a blackguard,'—COBBETT as 'the old ruffian,'—SOUTHEY, the painter, as 'a wasp,'—HAZLITT as 'a loathsome dunce,'—HUME as 'a poor creature in mind, soul and heart,'—and Dr. PARIS, now President of the College of Physicians, as 'a stoat!'"

There is a great deal of truth and good sense in this—as we suspect most of the readers of the *Noctes* will confess.

Juvenile readers are indebted to Mr. H. W. HEWET, engraver and printer in New-York, for the commencement of a series of Illuminated Household Stories, illustrated from designs by W. H. TWAITES, and engraved by the best artists. *Cinderella*, the first published, has about a dozen illustrations. Of these the most beautiful is a frontispiece gorgeously printed in oil colors—which is quite a picture in miniature. The title page is also well executed, and the whole story is illustrated in a number of wood cuts, executed in a superior style, and worthy of study for their picturesqueness and also their execution to costume. The narrative is printed on handsome type, and every page has an engraved border. The work also has the advantage of low price.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, have republished *Clouds and Sunshine* and *Art: a Dramatic Tale*, by CHARLES READE, a young English writer who lately burst upon the reading world in unexpected originality and strength of subject and style. These stories were written, we suspect, before *Peg Woffington* and *Christie Johnstone*, but are not unworthy of the same parentage. Of the two, we prefer *Art*, of which Mrs. CRANFIELD, whose acting was considered unequaled over a century ago, is the heroine. It is most dramatically rendered, with its light and shade artistically distributed, and whoever takes it up must read it in one sitting. A forthcoming novel by Mr. READE is announced in England, and will be immediately reproduced by TICKNOR & FIELDS.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Sept. 29.

POETRY.—The Harvest Hymn.

A WIFE'S STORY.—In seven Chapters. Chapter I. A highly interesting tale.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—Several columns of the latest Agricultural Intelligence, carefully prepared expressly for this paper; giving accounts of Wheat and other crops throughout the United States—Present Condition of the Produce and Live Stock Markets in this City—Exhibition of the New-York Horticultural Society—Meeting of the Farmers' Club—Orange County Agricultural Fair—Great Display of Horses—Tomato Figs—Retail Prices at City Market.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—Latest intelligence from that much-talked-of locality, illustrating matters connected with its Legislature, &c.

GOSSIP IN PARIS—OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE—By the *Baltic*.

EDITORIALS.—A Word about Crime—Kansas Movements—Dangers Ahead—The Two Services—A War with Europe—The Three Millions Indemnity—Enlistment of Recruits for the Crimea—The British Minister Implicated—Something Wrong in Society—Common Sense—Boat Down—General Scott.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.—A Condensed Account of the Domestic News of the Week.

CITY NEWS.—The City Intelligence of the Week is carefully compiled from the columns of the DAILY TIMES expressly for this paper.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.—A full statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the Week—Official Bank Statements.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has been reduced to $1 for single copies. Ten copies for $9. It is now the cheapest Family Newspaper published in the United States. It will be sent to subscribers, by *Mail or Express*, on the following rates:

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us Ten or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 128 Nassau-st.

☞ Dyer & Hendrickson, opposite Bowling Green, No. 348 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., are Agents for the New-York Daily Times, Weekly and Semi-Weekly Times. Single copies for sale at their store, or Boards can be obtained on application to them.

BURNETT'S NOTICES

PREPARATIONS

FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

Sold by C. B. WHEELOCK, Agent, at the Depot, No. 403 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable Druggists.

LYON'S
KATHAIRON
FOR THE
HAIR.

The world renowned and invaluable Toilet article is still sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Stores for only 25 cents per bottle. Proprietor's Depot No. 40 Lispenard.

FALL FASHION.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE West End Emporium, No. 128 Canal-st., would call attention to his beautiful style of Fall Hats; and although not claiming to surpass every other manufacturer, everything shows to be light, elegant, durable, and what is equally essential, economical. J. W. KELLOGG.

SILKS! SILKS! ☞ S. & M. H. TOWLE & CO. HAVE now in store a splendid assortment of rich plain satin and cheek stripe silks, French merinoes, cashmeres, muslin de laines, shawls, cloaks, talmas, hose and embroideries, which they are selling at prices lower than any other house in the City. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 291 Grand-st.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 279 Broadway, have just opened and now on sale a large and splendid lot of 6-4 Brussels Carpets at 3s. per yard. Other carpets equally low.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 279 Broadway.

TALMAS.—S. & M. H. TOWLE & CO. WILL OFFER this morning another large lot of those Talmas at $5 and $6, well worth $10 and $12.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 291 Grand-st.

STELLA SHAWLS.—S. & M. H. TOWLE & CO. WILL open this morning a large invoice of Stella Shawls, at $8, $10 and $12, worth $12, $15 and $18.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 291 Grand-st.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!

Manufactory,

JOHN F. WARE & CO.,

No. 333 Canal-st., near Varick-st.

Fully warranted for time, and workmanship equal to any in the City, and at 20 per cent. less than N. and other prices. ☞ Pianos taken in exchange, and for sale on commission. Second-hand Pianos of great bargains.

FAMILY MEDICINES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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No. 204 Broadway, corner Dunne-st.

NATIVE WINES.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM,

For

English, French, German and American

FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

No. 363 Broadway.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INVALID PORTION of our community, we order at the following from the Almanac:—DR. C. M. JACKSON, proprietor of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, having in many editions of Almanacs.

J. C. WILES says:—SHEFFIELD, Ill., March 19, 1855.—"I expect to sell more quantities (of your Bitters this year. Many of my customers assure us it is highly of an good qualities having proved itself what an excellent Fever and Ague Medicine it is. I can assure you we have no sale for any kind thing on record to act digestion, and create a good natural appetite. In short, I am sure it is one of the very best medicines known for family use, being safe and pleasant for any one to take."

C. D. CRESWELL says:—ARANSAS, Ark., May 1, 1855.—"Mr. BITTER:—Sir—I understand you to say that I have used them, and I do and can always recommend them to all that are afflicted. They have cured many cases of Dyspepsia—some of them cases of long standing, and were considered incurable until they used the Bitters."

For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

CRUSH'S EXCELSIOR.

A SUPERB NOVELTY IN SOFT HATS.—At last, a soft hat that will not crush. CRUSH is the inventor of a delicate, yet light and durable material, which will resist crushing to an extraordinary degree. CRUSH has also introduced a variety of new and elegant colors for the Fall season. Wholesale Hat Store, 128 Nassau-st. Retail Store, 128 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau. CRUSH'S EXCELSIOR HAT is the only genuine article. Beware of imitations. Wholesale and retail.

10,000 MADONNA MIXTURES AT ONE SHILLING per yard. This is worth the attention of the million, as it is of anything in the market. The colors are guaranteed to be unfast, so that it will not fade, and the dyes will case only the price of a print. We shall offer on Monday

5 cases 4-4 Madonna Mixtures, at 1s.
5 cases Twill Cord Cloth, at 1s.
5 cases Plaid Lustres, at 1s.
All on sale at the ladies is to call and see the above goods before purchasing elsewhere.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 359 Grand-st., near Marcy.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER, FORMERLY WITH Alfred Edwards & Co., and the past year with them as A. Martin, Manufacturers of Salamander Safes, desires to inform his friends that he has made Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., his place of business, and will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with a call. He is also Agent for Wilder's new

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, USES AND RESULTS

OF

"MEDICATED INHALATION"

IN THE TREATMENT OF LUNG DISEASES.

By DR. E. B. FITCH, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

Illustrated. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.

THE Countess of Rosemount; or, Fifteen Years Ago. By the author of "Queechy," "The Wide, Wide World," "Dollars and Cents," &c. For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price by

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IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

ZINC PAINTS.

MEDICAL.

AUCTION SALES.

New-York Daily Times.

Dr. Sherbert on Medicated Inhalation.
ONE TWO STUFFING COMPANY—THE OLD AND NEW AND UNCERTAIN OTHER OLD AND DESIRABLE—CONSUMPTION CANNOT BE CURED BY GAINING A DRUGSHOP IN THE STOMACH.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Being daily in the receipt of letters from physicians in various parts of the country requesting me to explain the different features the plan of Medicated Inhalation which I claim to have originated, and that which has so long been before the Medical profession, I have replied to such inquiries by publishing and sending to physicians generally a pamphlet explaining in brief my method of inhalation, the remedies employed, and the success which has attended their use in my hands.

I have thus placed the whole subject before the profession, and have submitted it to their judgment, with the request that, after a rigid trial, they should pronounce upon its rationality, practicability, and value. With this request hundreds have already complied; and I have the satisfaction of knowing that my method has received the sanction and approbation of every one who has given it his attention.

Every physician belongs to the public, as well as to the profession; and he has no right to withhold from community any discovery or means by which disease and suffering can be lessened. Whoever does this may justly be considered a quack or a charlatan, undeserving of public confidence or professional esteem.

There is one fact to which I will call the attention of the American profession and the people, which is this, that two-thirds of the quacks and impostors who attempt to palm themselves off upon the community here as having made some "wonderful discovery" in the cure of diseases, have been and are foreigners—without education or character, and many of them obliged to pass under a fictitious name, to escape inconveniences arising from debt, or the punishment due to crime!

As there are two distinct systems or plans of Inhalation prominently before the public at the present time, I propose in this communication to explain what they are, and wherein they differ. In this I must necessarily be brief, but I shall aim to furnish the reader with facts on which he can implicitly depend, and which I trust will enable him to form a correct judgment respecting the merits of the two systems.

I have no intention of imposing upon the intelligence of physicians, by giving a history of Inhalation from its first introduction to the present time. The merest tyro in the healing art understands the common practice to be nothing more than putting iodine, conium, (poison hemlock,) creosote, and certain balsams, or oil of this list of drugs into water, and inhaling from any vessel admitting air the steam rising from this mixture. This is the head, tenes and feet of medicated Inhalation, as it was practiced one hundred years since; and yet it is announced throughout the land, in grandiloquent advertisements, as a new system of Inhalation, vouchsafed to an ignorant American public (including physicians!) by a philanthropic foreign savant!

I have no disposition to make light of any remedies which will really aid in mitigating human suffering, but I assert no more than is universally known, when I say that the method of Inhalation to which I have just referred, and the remedies made use of, are familiar to the entire regular profession; that the system is laid down in our standard books as one that has been tried, and found to be of little or no value; and that in our own country it has been repeatedly put in practice by different physicians, who, to say the least, have been as well qualified to test its real merits as those now engaged in trumpeting abroad its "miraculous powers." And what has been the result? Why, simply this: Not only do the facts show that these drugs so administered can exert no chemical or dissolving action whatever on tubercles in the lungs, and consequently no curative power over tubercular consumption; but experience also proves that if these remedies produce any effect whatever on diseases of the lungs and throat, it is merely palliative and temporary.

I further assert, that the advocates of the hot-water system of Inhalation have no correct theory of the pathology of tubercular Consumption, and that they cannot possess any knowledge of the chemical composition of Tubercles themselves. They claim that by inhaling certain vapors nature is assisted to "absorb" tubercular matters from the lungs; whereas, on the contrary, a physician of even less than ordinary intelligence, must know that Tubercles never are, and never can be absorbed from those organs, but can only be got rid of by being softened, either in the process of disease, or by the inhalation of vapors that act as solvents, and then removed by cough and expectoration.

I come now to speak of the plan or system of Medicated Inhalation and of general treatment which I employ for the cure of Pulmonary Diseases. I claim, then:

1. That the method of Inhalation employed by me is new and original, and that a great majority of the Remedies themselves have never been used by any member of the Medical Profession, either in this country or in Europe, until introduced to their notice by myself. As a proof of the truth of my assertion, I call as evidence nearly ten thousand physicians, located in every State of the Union, who have recently received, in the pamphlet already alluded to, a statement of my mode of treatment, the remedies, and the success attending their use. Before such testimony, I apprehend, the charges of ignorant or interested men will receive their merited condemnation. In not one feature or particular does the system of practice which I have introduced resemble the old plan of hot-water inhalation.

2. That by the Inhalation of certain solid medicated vapors—alcohol being in all cases the menstruum to which the remedies are added—tubercles can be dissolved so as to be thrown off by expectoration, before ulceration takes place—a result which has never been accomplished by any other system of treatment. For the chemical nature of the remedies used is such as to have a direct relation to the chemical composition and character of tubercles.

3. That this system of medicated Inhalation, with the general hygienic treatment, adopted, has proved itself, not only in my hands, but in those of other physicians who employ it in their practice, to be more efficacious and curative in all chronic diseases of the lungs, than any hitherto in use.

4. In order that the public may judge of the confidence I have in the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors, and that the Medical Profession may be satisfied in respect to the comparative merits of the two systems of Inhalation now practiced in this City, I propose that a Committee of respectable physicians, numbering from five to fifty, shall be appointed, who shall personally examine the mode of administering remedies in both the systems, and the remedies given, and, if convenient, they shall test these remedies in practice, and shall then report which of the two systems, in their judgment, is really new and American; and which is found to be the most efficacious in the treatment of Pulmonary Diseases. Let this question be boldly met and fairly tested; and let the public know on which side truth and success really lie. I invite investigation. Will others shrink from it?

5. I furthermore maintain that Consumption and other chronic diseases of the lungs, can be successfully treated by Medicated Inhalation alone, (in connection, of course, with a suitable hygienic course,) without the administration of medicines into the stomach, "supporters" to the bowels, or "brasse" to the back; and that the physician who pretends to cure Consumption by making a "drug-shop" of his patient's stomach, is either an ignoramus or a charlatan.

6. I claim, and can establish the fact, that Consumption is primarily a local disease, having its origin in the the lungs; that it only secondarily becomes a constitutional disease; that the latter, which is the effect can only be removed by the direct application of remedies to remove the cause, which exists in the lungs; and that the long-established practice of administering drugs into the stomach, for the removal of either of these conditions, has ever been as unsuccessful in practice as it is unphilosophical in theory.

There is one more subject which I will briefly mention in this connection, namely, the effects of Alcohol in preventing consumption.

It is demonstrated by facts that alcoholic drinks, in and of themselves, DO NOT favor the development of tubercles, but on the contrary, by their chemical effects upon the blood, and being, as they are respiratory food for the lungs, do prevent the formation and deposition of such matter in the lungs. How and by what method alcoholic drinks act to prevent this disease, will form the subject of a future communication, which I hope to lay before the public as early as professional engagements will permit. Yours, &c.,

GUILFORD D. SANBORN, M. D.,
Physician for diseases of the chest.
SEPT. 29, 1855. No. 6 Bond-st., New-York.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Beaver-street. See advertisement in another column.

Diseases of the Nerves.
LETTER No. 7.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Pursuing the course hitherto adopted, I shall continue to point out the diseases arising under this species by which give rise to the greatest evil and inconvenience.

Those who suffer from the pain and annoyance of irritation in the eyelids will certainly agree with me in saying that, trifling as the trouble may appear to the casual observer, and insignificant as may seem its origin, yet fewer maladies of the eyes remain longer unscured, though perhaps equally few admit of more certain relief.

There are two chief causes for this disease; one, the growing inward of the eyelashes, the constant friction of which inflames the eye-ball, ultimately resulting in blindness; the other is a sort of paralytic affection, which causes the lids to lose their proportions and fall forwards, thus exposing their inner delicate surface to the action of the atmosphere and particles of dust. These influences, of course, soon set up an inflammation of this lining membrane, which extends not only throughout the lids, but is reflected upon the eye-ball itself, and so the inflammation is communicated to the organ, and the results are as disastrous as though the inflammation originated in direct violence.

The general treatment of the former of these diseases consists in merely palliating the then existing symptoms, whereas it is quite obvious a cause remains, which must be removed; after which, the soothing application, properly employed, may effect a permanent cure. We have said that the growing inward of the eye-lashes causes this terrible mischief; the first step, therefore, must be carefully to remove them, and as fresh ones grow, to direct their growth in the proper direction.

With regard to the paralytic condition of the lids above alluded to, there are many different stages, in which as many different means must be resorted to, and in long neglected cases it may even be necessary to remove a portion of their substance, in order that, when the wound has healed, there may be a contraction, or tightening of the lid, formerly too lax, to adapt itself to the protection of the eye, the object for which it was designed.

This consequently is a disease not to be trifled with; fearful effects may be produced from trivial causes.

Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D. Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-st., New-York. Offices hours 11 to 4.

RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL, FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c.—Dr. RUSH remarks in his Gazette of this month, that the name of RUSHTON has so long been identified with Cod Liver Oil, by reason of his laudable efforts to procure and prepare the genuine article for the public, that the son deserves to be sustained in perpetuating the reputation acquired by RUSHTON'S Cod Liver Oil. The attempt to deprive him of his legitimate claims in this particular, by a rival house, is unworthy of public favor and cannot fail to be frowned upon by liberal men of the profession. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, son of the late WM. L. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-street.

AMBROTYPE PATENT.—This is to certify that we have sold the exclusive right for taking Ambrotypes in the City of New-York and Long Island to Mr. WM. A. TURLINSON, No. 373 Broadway. CANTON—The term Ambrotype was originated as a trade mark to designate our patent pictures, which are hermetically sealed by fir balsam, or its equivalent cement, between two glasses or other plates. Any application of this term to pictures upon a single glass plate is therefore an infringement of our rights, injures our business) and involves the user in liability for damages. CUTTING & BOWDOIN,
Proprietors of Ambrotype Patent.
BOSTON, Sept., 1855.

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,
THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,
at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my
PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS
and
FOUNTAIN OIL.
Every student and seamstress should have one.
MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 20 Frankfort-street.

TO COUNTRY CLOTHING MERCHANTS.—Close buyers of Clothing are invited to inspect the extensive stock of P. L. ROGERS & CO., corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Their purchases of materials have been made under peculiarly favorable circumstances, and if cheapness combined with style are desired, it is believed that country dealers will consult their own interests by giving them a call.
P. L. ROGERS & Co.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are particularly adapted to the constitutions of females of all ages. A few doses will do them more good than any medicines they have ever taken. They are so exhilarating in their effect, as to make ladies feel and look at least ten years younger.

Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs DR. CURTIS' HYGEANA. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 262 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

RICH DRESS GOODS.—The new Fall styles of rich Dress Goods, at OSGOOD, HEARD & CO.'S, No. 261 Grand-street, are considered by competent judges among the choicest of the season. The rich Brocho and Stella Shawls, Brocade, Plaid and Stripe Silks, rich Lyon Velvets, French Merinos, Bombazines, Muslin de laines, &c., are worthy the attention of all admirers of the beautiful in style and fashion.

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED.
By using
COIT'S PATENT COOKING STOVE,
THE BLACK PRINCE.
Sold only by N. COIT, No. 359 Grand-street, and J. H. & W. J. COIT, No. 50 Bowery.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Those that visit this house to-night cannot but be satisfied. A better programme cannot be performed. The "Blacksmith of Antwerp," the great "Magic Pills," and "Turn Out!" with Mr. ALLEN, FOX, Mons. SCHMIDT, Mlle. THERESE, and all the favorites.

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUNNE'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUNNE, No. 62 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—We have now in store a large stock of Fall importations, comprising Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, Floor Oilcloths, &c., which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Rich Brussels 7s. and 6s. per yard. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 436 Broadway, near Grand-st.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. J. M. BACHELAR, 30 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lowell's Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is inhaled and applied. It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

A SWEET AND BEAUTIFUL BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would suffer from a disagreeable breath, when the constant use of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," as a dentrifice, would render it beautiful and sweet?

IT DESERVES NOTICE.—Warm, soft, unshrinkable and durable Undershirts and Drawers can be had, two shillings a piece less than the usual retail price, at RAY'S Family Hosiery Store, No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street.

☞ The Croton Point Grape Depôt is now open at the old stand, No. 293 Broadway, near Reade-street. The Apple Quinces are also ripe, and those wishing a superior article must call soon.

CARPETS.—YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 264 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street, (opposite TAYLOR'S Saloon,) offer a good Brussels Carpet at 3/ per yard, and other articles in their line at proportionate rates.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The fascinating Comedy of "Still Water Runs Deep," performed for the fifteenth and sixteenth times, this afternoon and evening, at BARNUM'S Museum, where it was first brought out in America, and is having a run only examples by the famous moral drama of "The Drunkard."

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The telegraph connection between Brooklyn and New-York will be completed and in operation some time next week.

☞ The Republican Delegates for Kings County meet this evening, at No. 170 Joralemon-street, Brooklyn.

☞ House No. 102 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, was robbed yesterday.

FROM KANSAS.

Movements of Governor Shannon—Site of the Capitol—Pro-Slavery views of Governor Reeder.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

SHAWNEE MISSION, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

Governor SHANNON has just returned to this place, the temporary Seat of Government, having been on a visit to the permanent Seat of Government. He and suite went up to Lecompton, last week, for the purpose of selecting the site for the Capitol and other public buildings. The Governor informs me that the town is beautifully situated, and that he found an excellent site; it is so selected as to be convenient to the city, and yet free from its confusion—the grounds gently descending in every direction. The buildings will be commenced immediately, and now is the time for stone masons, carpenters, and other mechanics to emigrate to Kansas. Let them come to Lecompton; they are bound to make fortunes if they shall be industrious. This, also, is the time to buy stock in the Town Company of Lecompton. A few have been compelled to sell, and it is now cheap; but before the public sale of lots, which takes place on the 1st of October, they will go up, as many capitalists from all parts of the country will attend the sale in person and by proxy.

His Excellency returned in no very good humor with the Abolitionists. When he got to Lawrence, the "blue-bellies," as we call them here, wanted a speech and because he would not give it to them, they serenaded him with groans, and acted quite indecently—much so as to displease many Free State men, and to embitter Gov. SHANNON against them. He is very much, and has cause to be displeased, and he will make them feel his displeasure.

REEDER is the Abolition candidate for Congress, he is working hard to get all who will go with him moulded to his ideas. He will hold his election on the 9th of October, instead of the first, the regular election day. His trick is to go to Washington—if not to take a seat in Congress as a member of the House—at least to take one in the lobby as a dissension agitator.

We always thought REEDER was a demagogue; now we know it. Will not the country frown upon him? Will not our Union-loving citizens everywhere, discountenance his infamous plan to make himself notorious? All patriots should scorn the man who would elevate himself by distracting the councils of his country.
R. C. P.

Battle of Blue Water—Further particulars of the late Fight with the Indians.

We have already published from the St. Louis *Republican* an account of the battle between General HARNEY and the Brulé Sioux Indians. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from the "Camp on Blue Water River," gives some further particulars, which we subjoin. He says: The Indians were encamped on the Blue Water River, a beautiful stream which rises in the sand buttes to the north of the Platte, and empties into the Platte about three miles above Ash Hollow. The Indians were discovered as we came in camp at Ash Hollow, on the evening of the 24, and Gen HARNEY at once determined to attack them. Accordingly, the mounted force, under Colonel COOKE, turned their position before daylight next morning, while at daybreak Major CADY, with a battalion of the Sixth Infantry, attacked in front. The Infantry commenced the action, and as the Indians retreated, they all at once found themselves upon the Dragoons, who suddenly debouching from their ambuscade, charged the Indians with sabre and revolver, and what between the Troopers, the Infantry, and the Indians, there was soon as fine a specimen of a free fight as one could wish to see.

The fight and chase lasted for two or three hours, at the end of which time there were no Indians to be seen except the prisoners, and the dead bodies which were piled up in all directions. The Indians lost about eighty-five in killed, including their chief, LITTLE THUNDER, and between 60 and 70 prisoners (women and children); they also captured a large number of horses and mules,—to say nothing of wagon loads of new lodges, buffalo meat, and Indian fixins in general. We lost four killed, four severely and four slightly wounded. Two of the wounded will not likely recover, as the arrows which struck them penetrated their lungs.

Our camp is now at the mouth of the Blue Water, where we shall remain for a few days, until a small work can be thrown up at Ash Hollow, which will be garrisoned by one company, for the protection of the road.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, by Elder James C. Goble, of New Jersey, CHARLES H. VALENTINE to M. AUGUSTA, daughter of James D. McMann, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 24, by Rev. George C. Lee, CHARLES J. WILLIAMS to MARY, second daughter of Henry Bamber, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 27, at Strong place Church, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, JAMES CARLILE to Miss SUSAN E., youngest daughter of Thomas Shortland, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

In Williamsburg, at the residence of the bride's brother, on Friday, Sept. 21, by Rev C B Sing, MY. HIRAM JELLIFF to Miss LOUISE J. WALKE, all of this City.

At Staten Island, on Thursday, Sept. 27 by Rev. John Lewis LOUIS ADOLPH VON HOFFMANN, of Leipsig, to ATHENAIS, youngest daughter of the late John R. Grymes, of New-Orleans.

At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Sept 26, by Rev. T. B. Gregory, STEPHEN G. BOGERT, of New-York City, to CAROLINE youngest daughter of Isaac K. Jessup, Esq., of the former place.

In Newark, N. J., by Rev. J. P. Wilson, D. D., DENMAN WILBUR to MARY WILSON, all of Newark.

At Albany, on Thursday, Sept. 27 by Rev. Dr. William B. Sprague, OLIVER W. STANTON, of Brooklyn, to EMMA M., daughter of the late Dr Lewis B Gregory, of the former city.

At Glen Cove, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev Thomas Mallory, FRANKLIN COLES of Dosoris to Miss FRANCES PEARSALL, daughter of the late Thomas Pearsall.

In Newark, on Thursday, Sept. 13, in the Central M. E. Church, by Rev. Lewis R. Dunn, RALPH L. OSTRANDER, Esq., of New-York, to Miss JOSEPHINE S., only daughter of Samuel C. Dunn, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Sept. 28, CHARLOTTE E. HAINES, aged 18 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, Sept. 29, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from No. 460 4th-st. Her remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 27, EVELYNE MAWVILLE, wife of Sandy W. Hunt, in the 41st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 512 Greenwich-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, Sept. 28, ADELA, wife of William Henry Bassett, and daughter of Mr. Philip Saunders, of New-Haven.

Her remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

In this City, on Friday, Sept. 28, CHARLOTTE E. HAINES, at No. 460 4th-st, aged 18 years. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 28, of consumption, WM. FULTON, aged 30 years.

At Williamsburg, on Friday, Sept. 28, JOHN M. BRAHRUP, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice, from his late residence, Washington Heights.

At New Rochelle, on Friday, Sept. 28, ADELAIDE, infant daughter of Captain Oliver and Hannah Cutts, aged 6 months and 17 days.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Bristol, L. I., at his residence, on Thursday, Sept 27, PRESTON HOMER, in the 73d year of his age—for many years proprietor of the Clinton Hotel in this City.

Funeral services on Saturday, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, W. F. Wells, Clinton, corner of Pierrepont st., Brook Brooklyn. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Morning and Third Pages.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 29.

$7,000	Indiana State 5s	91	
100	Virginia 6s	97	
32,000	do	97	
1,000	Louisiana 6s	90	
1,000	Erie Conv 7s '71	91	
2,000	Hud Riv 1st M. B	103	
2,000	Hud. Riv. 2d M. B.	99	
20,000	Ill. Cen. R. 7s, Bo.	84	
2,000	do	84½	
1,000	do	84½	
15,000	do	84½	
100	N. Y. Cen. 6s	91	
5,000	do	91	
3,000	N. Y. Central 7s	104	
4,000	T. H. & A 2d Mg 8s	90	
10	Bank of Commerce	108	
10	Continental Bank	102	
200	Canton Co	29	
100	do	30	
100	do	30	
100	do	30	
200	do	30	
200	do	30	
100	do	30	
10	Penn. Coal Co	101	
200	Nat. Transit Co	12	
50	do	12	
200	do	12	
100	do	12	
200	do	12	
200	do	12	
100	do	12	
100	Cumb. Coal Co	24	
1,000	do	24	
200	do	24	
100	do	24	
100	do	24	
100